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15

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAM M. MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.
16

VOL XVIII NO. 232— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

CONGRESS ONCE AGAIN TRIUMPHS IN BOMBAY.

Foreign Cloth Dealers Unable To Defy Nation's Mandate.

SHOP ASSISTANTS JOIN PICKETERS.

Piecegoods Merchants Association To Reconsider Their Decision.

A very great surprise was in store for the dealers of foreign cloth in the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, when they turned up, to open their shops and commence business in foreign cloth on Tuesday morning. The workers in the employ of the merchants, and even the clerical staff refused to allow their masters to defy the Congress, and, as a protest, struck work. As a result, not a single shop in the Market could be kept open.

'DON'T BETRAY THE COUNTRY.'

The Market was to open at 8-30 a.m., but from early morning hundreds of people arrived near the Market and held demonstrations. "Don't betray the country. Merchants! be patriotic" were the words boldly displayed on the banners which were carried by several demonstrators.

The merchants who had also arrived at the Market very early, thus found themselves in a tight corner. A stream of Prabhat Feris from all parts of the city poured into the Market singing songs and appealing to the merchants not to reopen business in foreign cloth. By 8 o'clock there was a huge gathering in front of the Market and the air was ringing with cries of "Boycott British Goods".

BOLD STAND OF SERVANTS.

At 8-30, the gates of the Market were thrown open, but very few merchants entered the portals of the building. Some of them swayed by patriotic sentiment, remained outside, while a few made a feeble attempt to have their shops opened. To their amazement they found their servants refusing even to unlock the "Pedhis".

REMARKABLE DEMONSTRATIONS.

In the meantime a large contingent of Congress volunteers, Desh Sevikas, men and women volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal, arrived on the scene. The volunteers posted themselves at all the entrances of the Market.

A procession of cotton brokers marched up to the Market to show their protest against the decision of the merchants to reopen business in foreign cloth.

An impressive demonstration was also held in front of the Market by the Vanar Sena.

Noticing that the popular feeling was against their action, the merchants held conversations and decided to keep the whole Market closed for the day.

"STAND BY THE COUNTRY."

Sjt. K. F. Nariman and Sjt. K. M. Munshi also arrived in the Market. Sjt. Nariman, addressing the merchants, made a fervent appeal exhorting them to stand by the country at this critical juncture. The merchants had all along displayed their patriotism and he hoped they would not fail the country at this hour. He cited the enormous sacrifice that the Bardoli peasants were doing for their country.

"WE WILL RECONSIDER."

Sjt. Munshi asked the merchants if they were not going to reconsider their position. "We will reconsider", shouted many. He said that women pickets would be placed and they will even die rather than allow the merchants open their shops.

The advice that the merchants should again call an extraordinary meeting and reconsider the question was acceptable to the majority of those who had gathered to hear the address.

POPULAR RESENTMENT.

The Market was kept closed for the whole day, but large crowds continued to collect outside the Market and express their resentment against the merchants by shouting "Boycott British Goods"

A posse of policemen headed by a sergeant stood by, at the extreme end of the Market, but they did not interfere with the intensive picketing of the public and the Congress volunteers.

MRS. KASTURBA AT MULJI JETHA MARKET.

In the afternoon Srimati Kasturba Gandhi and Sjt. Ramdas Gandhi visited the Market Mr. Kamdar, Mrs. Perinben Captain and Mrs. Saraladevi Chandhrani were prominent among those who visited the market.

It is estimated that at least two lakhs of people visited the Market from morning till evening. The crowds dispersed only after 6-0 p.m. when all the doors of the Market were closed.

A REQUISITION MEETING CALLED.

As a result of the popular resentment against the decision of the Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association manifested by the demonstrations which continued for the whole day about 75 members of the Association have sent a requisition to the president of the Association protesting against the decision arrived at on Monday and asking that in view of the popular resentment against that decision an urgent meeting of the Association should be convened to reconsider that decision

It is now generally believed that the decision on Monday was arrived at very hastily and the voting was not done strictly according to the rules. The requisitionists feel confident that when the next meeting to reconsider that decision is held the majority will revoke it, and again decide to close the market.

It is understood that in the meanwhile the Congress volunteers, the Desh Sevikas will continue to picket every shop in the Market. It is also understood that the Prabhat Pheris and the Vanar Sena members will join them in the work.

MR. HARJIVAN VALLI RESIGNS.

Sjt. Harjivan Valjee, President of the Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association has resigned owing to the situation created by the picketing in Mulji Jetha Market.

BOMBAY MERCHANTS BEWARE!

Kasturba Gandhi's Warning To Piecegood Dealers.

Srimati Kasturba Gandhi has issued the following statement:—

I have been pained and amazed at reading the resolution passed, on Monday night, by the merchants dealing in foreign cloth. After the issue of the latest Ordinance by the Viceroy, and the steps taken by Governments, all over Gujarat and at Ville Parle, I felt that our will to work and firm determination to pursue the national work unflinchingly would continue.

The mercantile community have made great sacrifices, but, compared with those of the Gujarat peasantry, they are infinitesimal.

RENDERED HOMELESS.

The mercantile community has not been rendered homeless, while the peasants are ready to be ruined for the country's cause. So I do hope the merchants will beware and act that the prestige they have won, and sacrifices they have made are not rendered useless.

They may not prove themselves as a hindrance in the salvation of the country. I pray to God to give the merchants wisdom and strength enough to save themselves from this terrible plight.

Ordinance In Bombay.

CONGRESS AND OTHER ORGANISATIONS TO BE DECLARED ILLEGAL.

It is reliably understood that the Government of Bombay have decided to apply the Ninth Ordinance to all Congress and other allied organisations in the City of Bombay. The Prabhat Ferries also, it is understood, will be declared illegal. The notification under the Ordinance is likely to be published early this morning.

"KEEP UP THE BRAVE FIGHT."

—:o:—

A Sewika's Appeal To Merchants

To, The Foreign Cloth Merchants,

We regret that a few of our merchant brothers were misguided and misled as to the importance and value of their self sacrifices for the last three months. True, that their confreres of Calcutta and Madras fall far short of the call of the country. But we assure our Bombay Merchants that because of that they are the pride and envy of all India and with a little more faith in the success of the country's righteous cause and a determination to suffer for a while longer, they will not only write their names in letters of gold in the future history of India but be blessed and remembered for generations to come as the men who stood by their country undaunted in its hour of need. Not only India, but the whole of the West is looking with astonishment and hope at the brave struggle against tremendous odds and in that struggle the commercial community with their reputed instincts of self interests, are setting new values for their successors by their self-sacrifices and the will to suffer; and in that the formost place is taken by the cloth merchants of Bombay. We can do no better than give the message of John Haynes Holmes, one of Gandhiji's staunchest friend in America and a worker for the Indian cause there. "Keep up the brave fight. Do not yield an inch. Time is all on your side."

The crisis is now upon us, and we appeal to our Merchant brothers to stand with us at this vital hour.

A PICKETING SEVIKA.

JAILED FOR READING W. COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent)

DHARWAR, Oct. 14.

Sjt. K. V. Survanarayanrao a volunteer was sentenced to three months R. I. and Rs. 15 fine in default 15 days' R. I. for having read the police resolution of the Congress Working Committee at Hubli on October 2nd.

CONFLICTING RUMOURS ABOUT BRAZIL.

Rebels Advancing On Buenos Aires?

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Despatches from New York, Buenos Aires and Rio De Janeiro give conflicting accounts of the progress of revolution in Brazil

It is officially announced, says a Rio de Janeiro message, that Federal forces have everywhere been successful, that they have cleared the rebels from the State of Minasgeraes and are now attempting to encircle them, but Buenos Aires and New York messages declare that the rebels are advancing on the capital after occupying Itaperuna in Minasgeraes.

They also state that rebels are marching on Saopaulo after routing the Federal forces with heavy loss in a five hours battle near Saopaulo-Parana frontier.—Reuter.

AFRIDI JIRGA NOT YET ARRIVED.

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

The Afridi Jirga has not yet come in. Of the six persons arrested in Peshawar City on the 13th for picketing, two were city youths and the remainder were emissaries from Charsadda.—A. P.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

Committee Is Enquire Into Its Working.

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

The Viceroy has appointed a Committee to review and report on the working and progress of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

The Committee consists of Lt.-Colonel Seymour Sewell, Director, Zoological Survey of India, Chairman. Diwan Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University and Mr. Richardson, Chief Electrical Engineer, Kolar Goldfields. The Committee meets at Bangalore in November. —A. P.

To-day's Public Meeting At Azad Maidan.

—:o:—

A public meeting will be held at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Azad Maidan under the auspices of the Satyagraha Committee when prominent speakers will speak on the Present Situation arising out of the latest Viceregal Ordinance. Mr. Nagindas T. Master, President of the Satyagraha Committee will preside.

WHAT INDIAN ARTISTS COULD DO.

—:o:—

A Revelation At Exhibition Of Bombay Art In London.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The exhibition of the work of the students of the Bombay School of Art now being held in India House, London, opines the "Daily Mail" art critic, is a complete vindication of the method of training adopted against opposition to the introduction of European ideas into the Indian art school teaching. The exhibits prove the ability of the Indian artist to assimilate western ideas while remaining faithful to Indian tradition.—Reuter.

Mr. Pool, Additional Dist. Magistrate convicted Perbhudayal and Mahomed Yusuf under Section 17(A) Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced them to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each, or 1½ months more rigorous in default. He also sentenced Shreemati Memobai, Captain of Lady Volunteers, to a fine of Rs. 100 or two months simple imprisonment in default. Memobai and Perbhudayal were recommended to B Class treatment.

KARWAR DEFIES INTIMIDATION ORDINANCE.

Proscribed Literature Read In Honnavar.

SJT. DIWAKAR TO BE RELEASED EARLY NOVEMBER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Oct. 13.

The Intimidation Ordinance has been applied to the whole of Karwar District in order to counteract the refusal of grazing fees by the peasants. The Ordinance is being broken by the people in large numbers. On the last Dasera day, Salt Law and the Intimidation Ordinance were broken, the police were persuaded to give up service and proscribed literature read in Honnavar. Workers in large numbers are ordered to quit the district under the District Police Act, every one of them disobeying the order. Two of such workers have been sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment in Sirsi on the 10th instant.

Sjt. R. R. Diwakar, President of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee, is due to be released in the first week of November after undergoing an imprisonment of 7 months in the Belgaum Central Prison.

A Swadeshi Week from this day onwards has been organised throughout Karnatak in order to further the movement for the boycott of British and foreign goods.

U. P. CONGRESS DICTATOR RELEASED.

ALLAHABAD, October 14.

Babu Purshottamdas Tandon, former U. P. Provincial Dictator has been released from jail. He arrived in Allahabad this morning.—A. P.

FOR INCITING NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES.

Surat Leader Jailed.

SURAT, October 14.

Mr. Lallobhai H. Patel, Vice-President of the Vidyarahi Mandal, who was arrested a few days ago on a charge of instigating non-payment of land revenue was sentenced to-day by Mr. B. V. Trivedi, Magistrate, Chorasi Taluka, to three months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default one month's further imprisonment.—A. P.

Parvati Devi's Case Postponed.

LAHORE, October 14.

Srimati Parvati Devi, daughter of Lala Lajpatrai, who was arrested this morning was produced before Mr. Disney, Magistrate, in the female jail. The Magistrate read the charge against ehr under section 124-A and inquired if she would like to be released on bail. Parvati Devi refused bail. The case was adjourned to 24th October.—A. P.

Saoner "Dictator" Jailed.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

Sjt. Bhayyaji Walke, "Dictator" of Saoner war council was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under Sections 117 and 143 of I. P. C. and fined Rs. 150 in default a further imprisonment of 1 month.

Sjt. Yadavrao Hirde of Saoner Tahsil was sentenced to fourteen months' rigorous imprisonment under three different charges.

Bellary Congress Worker Jailed.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

BELLARY, Oct. 14.

Sjt. B. V. Seshagirirao was arrested on the 12th inst. under section 108 and was asked to furnish a security for good behaviour which he refused. The District Magistrate sentenced him to one year's simple, placed him in the "C" class.

"Mahamandals" Protest Against Latest Ordinance.

DENIAL OF "RIGHTS OF PROPERTY."

"DRIVING A WEDGE BETWEEN PROPERTY-OWNERS."

The Federation of Bombay Commercial Associations (the Vyapari Mahamandal) has sent the following telegram of protest to Lord Irwin against the latest Ordinance.

The Committee of the Vyapari Mahamandal, (Federation of Bombay Commercial Associations) are amazed at the text of the Ninth Ordinance against Unlawful Associations, and still more perturbed at the reasons given by Viceroy for the Issue of such an Ordinance. The main operative Sections of the Ordinance constitute grave, unwarrantable, indefensible invasion of the rights of private property. Commercial Public cannot but condemn such unwarrantable acts of indiscriminate repression, which, in their actual administration must necessarily involve the greatest possible injury to ordinary law-abiding population, thanks to the excessive administrative powers inevitably having to be entrusted to executive officers for the administrations of this Ordinance.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

The Ordinance, moreover has been issued in utter ignorance of conditions in cities like Bombay, where the possibility of fractions of house property owned by unoffending citizens, but occupied by persons or Associations which may be considered by executive authority to be unlawful, assure the greatest possible scope for the abuse of the extraordinary powers conferred under this Ordinance on Government Servants. The scope of the Ordinance, moreover, applying as it does to moveable as well as immoveable property belonging to or used by persons of Associations liable to be considered by Government as unlawful, opens the gravest questions of the fundamental rights of civilised citizenship, which this Ordinance most flagrantly violates. Even condemned criminals are not denied their rights of property, nor considered as civilly dead, in respect of rights of property, which the present Ordinance denies to people and Associations deemed by executive fiat to be "unlawful."

GOVT.'S STRANGE NOTIONS.

The Ordinance empowering Local Government to afford reasonable compensation to aggrived owners of property, under conditions mentioned in its text opens up another door, not only for grave injustice and financial burdens, but seeks to drive a wedge amongst property—owners against the national sentiment. In cities like Bombay, demands for compensation under such administrative acts are bound to make the finances of Government more than ever out of joint, and the Commercial Community cannot but look with the gravest apprehension upon such developments, and condemns them whole-heartedly. The Committee regret to note ing citizens simply by means of executive fiat, and merely because individuals or Associations cannot commend themselves to the executive desires regarding the destiny of this country, and the means of working it out. It makes the strongest possible proof of the impossibility of getting the present system of Government to consider the problem of the Country from the correct standpoint, and hence the Committee would urge upon His Excellency to note the mischief of such action upon public mind and on public peace, which will only make any satisfactory settlement of the problem more than ever difficult. The Committee would, therefore, earnestly impress on the Government of India the unwisdom of such an Ordinance, and request them to withdraw the same before they perpetrate irreparable mischief.

CROPS OF BARDOLI PEASANTS REMOVED.

Motor Busses Confiscated.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Oct. 13.

Government has taken possession of only Bardoli Ashram and has taken no steps regarding other four Ashrams in the Taluka. But the police force is now mobilised in villages to attach the heaps of rice crops which the farmers have left behind.

On the morning of the 12th instant the police went to Varad One Jehangir, the new Police Patel, has placed 4 bullock carts at the disposal of the police and has given the services of 30 labourers to remove the crop. Some heaps of rice with straw are rounded with ropes and pieces of red cloth with inscription "Government property" are hoisted over them. They are being removed in carts in the compound of Mr. Jehangir.

Three motor buses belonging to Mr. Chhitubhai Vallabhbhai of Haripura together with 3 carts full of rice were confiscated to recover his arrears of 18 rupees. Those motor buses are now busy removing the crop from these villages to Kadod Police Thana.

One Rajput Kalu Desai is appointed new Police Patel of Rayam village. His first act was to seal the rice heaps and then to remove them to Kadod.

UNION JACK IN BARDOLI.

With the exception of two, all the buildings of the Bardoli Swaraj Ashram are sealed. To-day Union Jack is hoisted in place of the National Flag.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.
Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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A 1820

WANTED—A competent MILL MANAGER. Apply with particulars to: The AGENTS, RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL POONA MILLS, Fort, Bombay.
A 1922

WANTED—A competent SHORT-HAND TYPIST, on a salary upto Rs. 60/- Apply Box No. 364 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R3356

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A R3455

WANTED—AGENCY ORGANISERS for an established Indian Life Office on very attractive terms. Only experienced men able to guarantee annual turnover need apply stating area of operations to Box No. 360 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R3431

WANTED—AGENTS for Bombay and districts of Bombay Presidency (Ex-Sindh) for Life Insurance Business. Liberal terms to those experienced in the line and who can guarantee business. Apply SARABHAI & SONS, Chief Agents, The Calcutta Insurance Ltd., 76-30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 1755

WANTED—AGENTS for securing Life Insurance business Special terms for guaranteed business. Apply Box No. 236, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1614

WANTED—Influential DISTRICT and DIVISIONAL AGENTS for People's Insurance Co., Ltd. Attractive Insurance schemes including a rupee monthly policy. Liberal terms for guranteed business. Apply CHAINANI & CO. Post Box 4001, Bombay 7.
A R3369

WANTED—ORGANISERS for every District on a salary of Rs. 85 plus office allowance and commission on personal business and bonus of Rs. 1,000 at the end of 10 years. Only gentlemen of influence and able to guarantee business need apply to THE STAR OF INDIA L. & G. ASSURANCE CO., LTD., 23, Second Line Beach, Madras.

Situations Wanted

INTELLIGENT, energetic, hard-working young man, all round in office work, undertake any responsibility, desires POST in a well-established firm. Undeniable references. Modest demand. Box No. 361, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 3433

YOUNG MAN with business instinct wishes to work as Apprentice in a Commercial Firm Apply Box No. 363, Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"
B R3351

Books & Stamps.

THE BOOK OF THE DAY—Every one should read the most sensational Book on "INDORE DURING THE MINORITY". Bound in cloth Rs. 1/8/-, in paper Re. 1/- Order from the Manager, THE BOMBAY BOOK DEPOT, Girgaum, Bombay.
L R3451

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L R 3453

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C R 3346

TO BE LET—1st floor of No. 27 Peddar Road, Bungalow and Rooms and Floors at Lohar Chawl, Kalbadevi, Shaikh Memon Street, Girgaon Back Road and Lamington Road. Apply EXECUTORS, P. G. Singhanee 40-42, Churchgate Street, Fort.
C R 3445

TO BE LET to HINDUS FLATS of four living rooms and kitchen (Tardeo Road Chikkalwady) rent ranging from Rs. 80 to 90. Apply DHARAMSI, Solicitor, 23, Medows Street, Fort, or Tyebji House Chaupaty.
C. 700

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SECOND HAND 31 lbs. per yard flat rooted rails with fittings first class condition for immediate disposal, good opportunity for Colliery owners, Further particulars and prices from MANECK CHAND JIVRAJ & Co., Darukhana, Post No. 10, Bombay, Telegrams, "Railplant."
T R3414

APPLY SHARP High class and Standard Carrom Boards manufacturers. Rate very moderate. Facilities to Dealers MANTRI BROTHERS, 43, Sadasive Street, Kandewadi, Bombay No. 4
T R3306

SWADESHI CLOTH—Carpets, Towells, Napkins, Linens, Bedsheets, etc., have been manufactured in large number quantity by the CALICO JUBILEE MILLS, specially for DIWALI HOLIDAYS The Calico Mills have also manufactured in small quantity Dhoties, Saries and Mulmul of large width out of 100c. to 120c. of fine yarn, specially to be used in Diwali Holidays Address: Rashtriya Swadeshi Bhandar, Kalbadevi, Zaveri Bazar, Mandvi Chaupaty, Share Bazar, Santa Cruz.
T 1728

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M W5

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E 1781

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E 1474

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London diploma in one month taught free by Post December Examination. Apply prospectus PAITHANKER 262 Budhawar, Poona City.
M R3353

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PROF MAYO will tell you your past, present and future. Your difficulties and their remedies. Dinshaw Villa, Laburnum Road, opposite Hughes Road, Bombay.
P R3452

HEIGHT INCREASE—Wanted Persons between the ages 10 to 45, willing to INCREASE their HEIGHT from 2 to 5 inches within 2 months. Results GUARANTEED. Particulars against ONE ANNA STAMP. Director The Scientific Institute, AMRITSAR.
T R 3449

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 20th, 21st and 22nd instant, those days being Public Holidays (DIVALI), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881
J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th October, 1930.
1790

NOTICE.

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI AHMEDNAGAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the (THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND of Rs. 14/- (Rupees Fourteen per share will be paid on and after the 16th October, 1930, from 11 A. M. to 1-0 P. M. on Saturday and on other week days from 11-0 A. M. to 3-0 P. M. (S. T.)

By Order of the Board,
VALABHDAS DAYAL & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents
Bombay, 14th October, 1930.
1821

SALE OF SANDALWOOD
—:o:—
On 1st December, 1930, at 1 p.m at Fraserpet, Coorg, about 30 tons of cleaned sandalwood will be sold in public auction in small lots.
For further particulars, please apply to the CHIEF FOREST OFFICER, Coorg, Mercara.
1809

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Midwife at the Ilkal Municipal Dispensary, pay Rs. 30, plus Rs. 5 house rent per month. Private practice allowed. Promotion on approved service. Only qualified and experienced need apply with testimonials stating qualification, moral character, and past experience, to the undersigned, before 31-10-1930 Preference will be given to those, that know Kanarese.
N. B. SAPPARAD,
President,
Municipality, Ilkal.
Municipal Office,
Ilkal, 10-10-1930.
F. M. BARDAWAD,
Secretary, I. M.
1800

NOTICE.

WANTED M.A. or B.A. First Class of the Bombay University for the post of a Head Master Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagadh State. The post is permanent and the service pensionable. Candidates must have teaching experience of at least ten years. The selected Candidate will be, in the first instance, appointed on one year's probation He will be required to join the service as early as possible and give an undertaking to serve the State for five years, after confirmation. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem rising to Rs. 350 by an annual increment of Rs. 10 p.m after confirmation. Applications with copies of testimonials and full details regarding age, academic qualifications and teaching experience should be addressed to the DEWAN, Junagadh State Junagadh, and should reach Junagadh on or before 20th October, 1930.

SHAIK MAHAMAD,
Dewan, Junagadh State.
Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 2nd October, 1930.
1741

Public Notices

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

NOTICE.

The TRUSTEES for the Improvement of the City of Bombay invite applications for the post of Chief Officer.
Applicants must have held responsible positions and be possessed of administrative capacity.
The successful candidate will officiate as Chief Officer from the 1st December, 1930, to 11th February, 1931, when the leave granted to the present incumbent of the post expires.
The tenure of appointment will be three years, but the successful candidate must give an undertaking that he will resign when the amalgamation of the Trust with the Municipality takes place should the latter event happen within the three years' tenure.
Pay Rs. 2,000 per month.
Leave and leave salary will be given under the Trustees' Rules in force from time to time. The post is not pensionable, but the successful candidate will be eligible to subscribe to the Trustees' Provident Fund in the benefits of which under the Rules he will participate.
Applications with references and copies (which will not be returned) of testimonials, stating nationality, age, career, educational and other qualifications and giving detailed particulars of experience to be addressed to the Chief Officer, Bombay Improvement Trust, so as to reach him on or before the 1st November, 1930, the outer cover being endorsed "Appointment of Chief Officer".
The selected candidate will be allowed 1st class Railway fare to Bombay to join the appointment.

R. H. A. DELVES, C.I.E., F.S.I., Chief Officer,
Bombay Improvement Trust.
Bombay Improvement Trust Office,
9th October, 1930
1782

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY NOTIFY that we have dispensed with the services of Mr. Vithal Vishnu Joshi, opposite Ambica Vijaya Coach Factory Mahajani Lane, Baroda, as our agent on and from 29-9-30 forwards. Any transaction made by him on our behalf on and after the said date shall not be binding on us.
THE STANDARD COTTON & SILK WEAVING CO.,
Calicut.
1789

Tender.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED by the end of 31st October, 1930, for the purchase of (2,000) sandal-roots weighing about four tons from the Sandur State. They are kept open for inspection in the Forest Office Sandur. These roots are ordinarily chipped off and can best be utilized for the extraction of the sandal-oil. Any further particulars on the subject can be had from the Huzur Cutchery, Sandur. Applicants whose tenders are accepted should pay full price of the materials before they are removed. The tender should be sent in a sealed cover to the undersigned in time.
(Sd.) G. T. KONNUR,
Dewan of Sandur.
1806

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

NOTIFICATION.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for printing and supplying Registers of School-going age children in F and G Wards, that come under the Compulsory Primary Education Act. Sample copies of Registers to be printed can be seen in this office. Directions to Tenderers will also be supplied from this Office, during working days on personal application. The tenders will be received by the undersigned on FRIDAY, the 17th October, 1930 between 12 and 2 p.m. (B.T.) Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100/- in cash.
Intending Tenderers are particularly given to understand that the undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender and will have the option of entrusting the whole or part of the work to any Tenderer as per the convenience of the department.

R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office.
Municipal Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 11th October, 1930.
1819

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.
Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 8th November next at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.
The above will be on view on the sale day and cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MAIN ROAD, DADAR OPP. GOLD MOHUR MILLS.
Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Shamsudin Mahomedali and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 19th October 1922, Messrs. Bennett & Co., will on FRIDAY, the 31st instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—
All that piece of Foras land together with the premises standing thereon situate at Main Road, Dadar admeasuring about 9162 sq yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 18, New No. B/12922 etc., New Survey No. 1/2024 Cadastral Survey No. 61 and assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 768 (1) Street No. 122 F (North) Ward No. 781 (1), Street No. 141 and bounded on the North by a public passage, on the South by the property of Khatizabai, wife of Haji Mahomed Madhi, on the West by Main Road, Dadar and on the East by the Improvement Trust property.
The structures standing on the land are not included in the sale
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MARBLE AND FLOORING TILES SHOP KNOWN AS "H. S. KOPTI" & CO., AS A GOING CONCERN.
Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1868 of 1930, (Pogliano vs. Safiaboo) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 24th instant at 2 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in one lot as a going concern at Bank Street, Custom House Road, Fort all the stock-in-trade of the marble and flooring tiles shop known as H. S. Kopti & Co. such as glazed, Marseilles Red and coloured tiles of various patterns and sizes, marble slabs, marble stone-blocks for statues, composition porcelain sheets, mosaic tiles, cut-glass and frosted glass chandeliers, octogonal, round and square-cut table marble slabs, marble furniture and pots, etc., etc., also all the marble goods etc., lying at Godowns No. 122 and 109 Mody Street.
The above will be on view 2 days before the sale. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & CO.

Messrs. VORA & Co
AUCTIONEERS.
62, Medows Street, Fort
Tel No. 23043.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 15th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) of very valuable teak and blackwood, furniture, bungalow, fire proof safe, gramophone, records, harmonium, Singer sewing machine, electric lamps, glass and panel door almirahs, cabinet, silver show cases, glassware, crockery etc., etc. at Chowpatty Sea Face, Babulal Mansion, next to Vianelli's Restaurant.
The above is on view and catalogues are ready.
VORA & CO.,

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 15th October, 1930, at 3-30 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—
Building Nos. 37; 25-35; 31-39; 46; 23-29; 28 (1); Case No. 279; 321; 321, 322; Memonwada Road, Chakla Street and Hussainchan Kuli Street.
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LOVER'S PARADISE!!
inspite of the uncompromising villain who wouldn't stop at anything to further his nefarious plans.
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PEGGY WOOD,
LEILA BYAMS
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WONDER OF WOMEN.
An Epic of Married Life!

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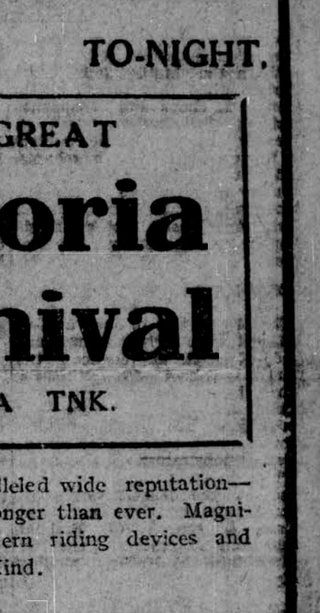
NEXT SATURDAY.


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Raw Cotton Situation.

2-1/2 MILLIONS CONSUMED BY INDIAN MILLS LAST YEAR.

Decided Stimulus By Swadeshi Movement.

MESSRS. RODOCANACHI AND CO'S VIEWS

Bombay, Oct. 10.

THE AMERICAN MARKET.

Under the pressure of seasonable hedge selling and the influence of favourable weather the American market ruled weak with a declining tendency during the month and lost on balance about 70 points. A few bulges occured owing to spurts of Trade buying, but they were soon disposed of by a continuous flow of selling orders from the South.

Hedge selling has not been this yea nearly as heavy as it might have been as Farmers have been and still are looking forward to co-operative support, but absence of brisk trade buying consequent upon the World's depressed conditions has been an equally conspicuous feature.

The Bureau of Statistics issued on the 8th instant their third estimate for the Season computing the crop at 14,486,000 Bls with a condition of 53.5 per cent and estimated yield of 154.7 per acre and Ginnings up to October 1st, 6,305,000 Bs. This estimate was somewhat above average expectations and consequently slightly bearish but the market did not respond and in fact closed steady after its publication as apparently a section of the trade had subconsciously discounted an even larger forecast.

Going on past experience the third estimate of the Season has been of recent years fairly closed to the final yield and we therefore may reasonably expect that America will turn out this year a crop of about 14 1/2 million Bls.

The Statistical position of American cotton has now become clearer and we think that the Trade is settling down to anticipations as portrayed in the last forecasts of supply and demand. We therefore expect from now onwards a quiet but steady market with perhaps occasional small declines when hedge selling takes the upper hand and periods of steadiness when trade buying predominates.

THE INDIAN MARKET.

Considering the extreme weakness in America the Indian Market ruled remarkably steady and in the vicinity of Rs. 205/- put up a stout resistence against continuous advises of weak Overseas Markets. In this it was assisted by a strong demand from the Far East and the fact that Exporters were hastily covering September sales made early in the Season and allowed to run short.

Towards the close the Market registered a sharp dip to Rs. 195/- at which level it has remained steady.

Comparisons are as follows.—

	9th Sept.	9th Oct.
January New York	11.12	10.42—70
April May Broach	203	195—3

We do not think that our market is likely to respond readily to further American declines as, for one thing the Forward Market has become very narrow and there are few in it who are willing to go short at the present levels. The situation, however, will have to be reviewed again towards the end of this month when the Bengal and part of the Oomra crops will have commenced their movement in earnest, as in the absence of adequate Export demand it is quite likely that regular hedge selling will come in evidence.

NEW CROP PROGRESS.

The Crops have on the whole been following a normal course throughout the month and the light rains which were reported from the Oomra districts have gone a long way towards refreshing the young plants and instilling new vigour into them. Anticipations of arrivals remain unchanged as set out in our previous month's report.

We have examined samples of the first arrivals of Bengal and though the class is (as should be expected in first pickings) unsatisfactory, the cotton looks healthy and the main Crop should be above the average in point of quality and spinning value. Prices of this growth continue to be reasonable as absence of consistent demand causes margins to rule easy.

THE STATISTICAL POSITION.

Though it is too early yet to form a clear idea of this year's Statistical position of Indian cotton, we have made a careful survey of the anticipated factors of supply and demand and have arrived at the following preliminary conclusions.

THE SUPPLY.

Indications so far point to a supply slightly lower than that of last year namely about 7,550,000 Bls including handloom consumption. To arrive at this we reckon upon a smaller carryover and upon a yield about equal to that of last year's as, apart from the excellent progress of the Kharif Crops, we think there will be little reduction in the acreage of the staple:d Crops as the demand has been and still is satisfactory and margins realised were remunerative. Furthermore the proverbially conservative ryot is more apt to be influenced by local considerations they by World conditions and Statistics, and the fact that he did comparatively well with his last year's Crop is likely to influence him more than anything else when deciding upon putting down this year's acreage.

THE OFFTAKE.
EUROPE AND U. S. A.

Unless there is a material alteration in the present Indo-American parity we think that low grade Americans will compete successfully with Indian and therefore expect a reduction in the offtake of the latter growth. On the other hand Lancashire appears to be putting more spindles under coarse counts whilst, at the same time, there is a shrinkage in the World's markets for finer goods, India being one were the Swadeshi movement and the general effort of the Indian Mills to spin finer is bound to tell upon the volume of foreign imports.

All things considered we make the estimated offtake as follows:—

Actual shipments 1929-30	1,900,000 Bls.
Estimated Offtake 1930-31	1,700,000 Bls.

THE FAR EAST.

Under present and future conditions as they appear to us today it is hardly likely that the Far East will take this year the same quantity as last Season. We estimate the offtake as follows:—

Last year's actual shipment	2,000,000 Bls.
1930-31 Estimated	1,800,000 Bls

INDIAN MILLS.

A remarkably feature of last year's Indian Mill offtake was that whilst the consumption reached the very high figure of 2,550,000 Bls. (of which 150,000 Bls. foreign growths) the actual Mill purchases were materially less. This obviously indicated that Mills have put into consumption a part of the Stock which they usually carry over from year to year and that their reserves have been depleted to that extent. On the other hand, notwithstanding the generally unsettled conditions, the fact remains that a decided stimulus has been given to the Indian Mill Industry not only in the shape of additional protection but also through the Swadeshi movement which was particularly successful as it was initiated at a time when buying Swadeshi had, besides its patriotic motive the additional attraction of enabling an impoverished buyer to have a lot of money.

As far as we are concerned, though we are fully alive to the great handicaps under which the bulk of the Mill Industry is labouring, we are optimistic as to its future and consider that the same should mark a progress rather than a set back. We furthermore think that as soon as Markets are fairly stabilized Mills will take advantage of the present attractive levels in order to replenish their Stock and on the whole are of opinion that this year's offtake will exceed last year's consumption and that, furthermore, takings will mark a considereble increase under the heading of "foreign growths" not only because the Indo-American parity is much narrower this year but also because there is undoubtedly an organised effort on the part of the Indian Mills to produce finer goods. With above facts before us we make this year's Mill takings as follows:—

Last year's Mill Consumption	2,550,000 Bls
of which foreign	150,000 Bls.
Indian Consumption	2,400,000 Bls.
This year's Estimated offtake	2,775,000 Bls.
of which foreign	225,000 Bls.
Estimated Indian offtake	2,550,000 Bls.

On compiling the above figures we arrive at the following estimate of the Indian Statistical position this year:—

Supply: (inc Handlooms)	7,550,000 Bls.
LESS OFFTAKE.	
Europe	1,700,000 Bls.
Far East	1,800,000 Bls.
Mills	2,550,000 Bls.
Handlooms	750,000 Bls.
	6,800,000 Bls.
Estimated carryover to 1931-32	750,000 Bls.

READY COTTON.

"The Ready Market" was very steady in the early part of the months and a large quantity of cotton especially Oomras changed hands. Bengals were also particularly steady as all Exporters were keen buyers whilst the stock was fast diminishing. With the passing away of September the demand fell off and at the time of writing Oomras continue to show a stiffening tendency whilst Bengal margins are easier as New Crops have already started to trickly in Bombay. We expect that within a fortnight what is left of the old crop Bengal will have considerable depreciated in value especially as upcountry markets are easy and the demand is not sufficient to equalise the supply.

THE MILL INDUSTRY.

There appears to be a more cheerful feeling in the Mill Industry of the Country, and large sales of cloth have been reported recently. The approach of Diwali should bring forth further business and as Upcountry stocks of goods are depleted Mills should secure sufficient orders to keep themselves fully occupied for the next three of four months.

Some 16 Mills still remain closed on account of the boycott and distress conditions amongst unemployed operatives are still in evidence.

The suggested merger of a number of Bombay Mills appears to be making a slow but steady headway and even if the ultimate outcome is not an actual fusion of interests, it is quite likely that it will enable the Industry to cut down costs and find better markets for its manufactures.

THE EGYPTIAN CROP.

Alexandria reports a quiet and somewhat nervous market on account of the American decline and the large stock held by the Egyptian Government. The New Crop has commenced to move and though the quality is not quite as good as that of last year, it is normal in point of both class and staple.

A full set of New Crop Types is just to hand and the cotton presents a very attractive appearance with an even and strong staple. Prices continue to be very reasonable and compare favourably with those of other growths of an equivalent spinning value.

THE OFFTAKE.

We make the offtake during the month as follows:—

	For the month of September.
Oomras	75,000
Broach	16,000
Bengals	10,000
Sundries	1,000
	102,000
Same time last year	107,000

The distribution being:—

Leading Exports	79,000
Mills	8,000
Other Buyers	15,000
	102,000

THE UNSOLD STOCK.

The following is our estimate of the unsold stock on October 1st, 1930:—

OOMRAS.

C. P. No. I & II	26,000
Berar	45,000
Khandish	83,000
Moglai C. India	63,000
	167,000

BENGALS.

S|Punjab Rajputhana	9,000
U. P.	4,000
	13,000
Broach|Surti	12,000
Dhollera	24,000
P|American	1,000
Western|Comptah	16,000
Karangani|Cambodia	4,000
African	6,000
	249,000
Vs. a month ago	464,000
Same time last year	389,000

The Estimated Stock in Bombay on the same date being:—

Unsold	249,000 Bls.
With Exporters	120,000 Bls.
With Mills	130,000 Bls.
Sold but not weighed	10,000 Bls.
	519,000 Bls.
Vs. a month ago	654,000 Bls.
Same time last year	514,000 Bls.

Home made cakes taste so much better!

Cakes you buy have never the same delightful flavour as those baked at home! For home-made foods have that extra deliciousness that comes from specially chosen ingredients and baking in small quantities.

And home-made cakes are so much fresher—you can serve them almost straight from the oven!

It is such a simple matter to prepare tempting foods at home with Cocogem as the cooking medium. Unlike most bazaar ghee etc., Cocogem is absolutely pure and wholesome—scientists spent two years perfecting it before ever a single tin was sold. A special process has rendered it tasteless and odourless—it cannot impart a flavour to your cooking nor when used for frying will it transfer the taste of one food to another, no matter how many times it is used.

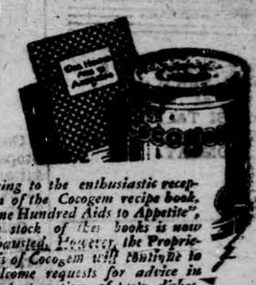
Experienced housewives everywhere have found that they can get better results with Cocogem—that Cocogem actually *helps* dishes to turn out right!

RECIPE No. 93
Tea Dainties

2 cups flour, ½ teaspoonful salt, ¼ cup iced water, white of one egg, 1 cup of shredded cocoanut and ½ cup Cocogem.

Sift flour and salt, cut in Cocogem till it looks like crumbs, add water a little at a time, mixing with a knife till the dough cleans bowl of flour and paste, roll out ¼ inch thick. Cut into strips 1 x 5 inches bake in oven till delicate brown, brush with egg white slightly beaten with one tablespoonful water. Sprinkle cocoanut over and return to oven to slightly brown.

Makes two dozen.



Owing to the enthusiastic reception of the Cocogem recipe book, "One Hundred Aids to Appetite", the stock of the books is now exhausted. However, the Proprietors of Cocogem will continue to welcome requests for advice in the preparation of tasty dishes. The services of the Cocogem cooking expert are always at your disposal.

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Rajagopalachariar's Call To Action.

We give below extracts from the speech by Sjt. C. Rajagopalachar in Bellary at the meeting held in his honour on his release from jail:—

Judging from my experience I think that those who are in prison are happier than you. If they are happy why should it be called a prison? You are obviously unhappy. Yesterday I spent with my fellow-prisoners and I came out amidst general regret.

COME INTO JAIL.

Here I am among strangers. I do not know your state of mind and I feel comparatively in the dark to speak to you. But before I went to prison I was pleased with the great response and I felt still greater pleasure in seeing that a number of you came in. Not only did a good number come in, but we were also hearing a good deal of your noise outside. Mere noise cannot get Swaraj, but it is made us glad to think that you had not forgotten us in jail. We also saw a number of you looking at us from the rocks above. If we could have sent a message we would have asked you to come in through the gate on the other side. You might have at least noticed that we were happy inside. What is the cause of our happiness? Not the food: your non-official visitors and others know the defect. It was not the leisure that we had but the feeling that we were doing something for the country. If you want to be happy similarly you must do something for the country.

The country is making a war upon the Government. If you are in a boat in a storm you must take an oar and pull or jump into the waters. You cannot be a dead-weight. The large number of neutrals are a dead-weight. During war a man cannot be neutral. He must either join the army or the enemy.

"DON'T BLAME THE WIFE."

You may say "the boat is alright and we will reach the shore as per programme." The 'Dharma' of every Indian is either to jump out or take an oar. We are fed in jails unwillingly. India must feed this dead-weight unwillingly. So please do not take this unfortunate position. Please do not die a debtor.....Don't throw all burden for not joining on your wives. The wives are quite pleased to be the wives of brave people. They do not want to be wives of cowards. No wife will say to her husband "Go to jail". But if you go they will be proud. But if she says so, I must take it you have quarrelled. They will be proud of it; if not on the first day at least later. This is about the wife. I do not think there is any difference between their case and that of the mother and daughter.

GOVERNMENT IS A HARD FACT.

This Government is a hard fact. It cannot be moved by words. It can no more be moved than this table by my lecture. You must do something if you have to move it. What are you going to do? You must keep by everything and join. Many of our people have been convicted of waging war. The section applied is that if waging war. They are quite right. Only this difference we are not carrying on a war with gunpowder. If we use gunpowder it spoils this war. It means killing ourselves. We must still carry on this war. If the Police Inspector comes to arrest me now, you must not rise up in horror. You must not even propose terms, that he should permit me to complete the speech and receive the address before arresting. If you were all arrested I will be delighted. Don't expect me to send messages of regret to your relatives. Remember the picture of the boat. He who is arrested has taken an oar. He who is not arrested is a dead-weight.

HAND-SPUN YARN WILL PULL THE BOAT.

One can wear Khaddar. I do not know how much Khaddar you have: whatever the quantity of Khaddar available in India I am informed that you have much here. The more weight you put on in the shape of Khaddar the lighter will be the boat. There are two methods of pulling a boat —one by the oar and another by ropes along the bank. Hand-spun yarn pulls the boat along. If you all wear Khaddar this movement will freely progress. There is no doubt Khaddar is making headway here.

DO NOT BE FOOLED

We cannot tolerate foreign domination and you might also take it as proved that so long as we have foreign domination we grow weaker. All doctors know that the longer the disease the more difficult the cure. If a sick man said, "Do not operate me now, I will get strong", the doctor will laugh. If you can get stronger under foreign domination we need not get rid of it. A bad thing must be got rid of at once. So do not be fooled.

SUCCESS IS VERY NEAR.

If you have to do any great thing we must invest money, courage, etc. So do not be afraid of any losses. It is necessary for a nation to sacrifice a generation if necessary. This poison has grasped our body in all parts. If we care for life we may have to cut off some parts. The nation is sure to die if we do not cast off foreign domination.

I do not want to delay. I thank you for your reception and for waiting in the hot sun especially the children. They must however understand that jail suffering is necessary for their brothers.

There are white girls in England like you. They send their brothers, etc, to jails—not only jails but even to the army to be killed. Let us all join young and old to make it a success: Success is very near. We are going to win in 1931, if you only make up your mind. We have shaken things to the foundation. Let us not drop out when the last pull will win the cup.

What the People Say

BOMBAY'S MILK SUPPLY.

Suggestion To Municipal Corporation.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Public Health Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have decided at a recent meeting to recommend the Corporation to grant a subsidy of three pies per lb. on pasteurized milk imported into the city from Gujarat. The subsidy is payable for one year and it is expected that the quantity of milk involved will be about 10,000 lbs. or say 4½ tons, per day. It is proposed to make provision for an amount Rs. 57,000 per annum on account of the subsidy plus Rs. 23 500 for additional refrigerated chambers in the Chowpatty market where the milk will be stored.

The present daily consumption of milk in the city is about 166 tons, and absolutely pure milk cannot be had at a retail price of less than six annas a seer, which is just about double the fair economic price as compared with other large capital cities of the world. There has been great public agitation in the past about our milk supply and the insanitary conditions of the cattle stables in the city, where it is not possible to maintain dry animals. On the other hand the difficulties of transport have militated against a sufficiency of supplies from the mofussil. The railway companies find themselves unable to reduce their freight charges without a guarantee of a minimum demand.

Milk must be pasteurized if it is to be transported any distance, and, of course, this is not being done very extensively at present. Pasteurized milk has been transported safely in India for as great a distance as between Jubbulpore and Bombay, so that Gujarat should not present any difficulties in this respect. The problem of railway freight alone remains, and the proposed subsidy will virtually go to reducing this cost. That being the case it would be much preferable for the Municipality to come to terms with the railways direct. The question of supervision and check would be simplified and as soon as the minimum demand required by the railways has been created—there is scarcely any reason why it should not arise almost immediately—there would be no further subsidy to pay; whereas by paying a subsidy to an individual company there is no guarantee of satisfaction and the first payment will in all probability be the thin end of the wedge to further financial commitments at the taxpayers' expense.

Critics of the proposed subsidy scheme have also pointed to the undesirability of creating a monopoly, and it is difficult to see how the Municipality can avoid this. There must be co-ordination of effort if the experiment is to succeed. Should another applicant for the subsidy be approved, the resulting competition would inevitably end in confusion and financial complications. The Bombay Municipal Corporation would therefore be well advised not to meddle with the business side of dairying but to content itself with assisting in the provision of essential facilities only. The industry is quite capable of looking after itself if it can only deliver the goods.—Yours, etc.,

JAMNADAS MEGHJI.
Ghatkopar, Oct. 11.

AN APPEAL TO SASSOONS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the joint letter of Messrs. D. N. Nadkerni and D. M. Kulkerni published in your paper of the 7th instant, I beg to endorse the views put forth by these gentlemen and appeal to the authorities concerned to reconsider their position.

The policy which they have now followed by throwing nearly 18,000 operatives and 350 clerks, out of employment, is a suicidal one, and will not prove beneficial to them in the long run. To tell the employees that their unemployment is caused by the boycott movement betrays obduracy on the part of the employers. I think the action of these mill agents in depriving thousands of operatives of their means of livlihood, is not based on any principle but is prompted by a false sense of prestige. By throwing out these workers their dependents in the streets, they think they can cow down the Congress authorities and force them to remove the boycott ban.

In all countries there are Swadeshi movements. Britishers are preaching, the advantages of buying British goods. So, all patriotic Indians should give support to the Swadeshi movement. Since Messrs. E. D. Sassoon Co., Ltd. have also established themselves in India, they are morally bound to advocate the cause of Swadeshi.

If they accept the terms of the Congress, which are quite reasonable, they will not only have the good will of the Nation but they will also earn the gratitude of thousands of people who are directly or indirectly dependent on the mill industry, for their subsistence.

May I, therefore, appeal to these authorities in the name of Humanity to reconsider their position—Yours, etc.,

G. M. NADKERNI
Indore. Oct. 8.

TO THE PARSEES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read Mrs. Bapsey Sabawala's unwanted advice to my community in your issue of the 9th instant. She wants every Parsee to "give both the real support of honest and conscientious effort in whatever line he feels best fitted to serve." If that be really so, where lies the necessity of giving a cheap sermon to the Parsees? A Parsee may think that he is "best fitted to serve" his Motherland by singing in Prabhat Pherries, by joining vast processions, by observing hartals, etc.—Yours, etc.,

P. KHURSHEDJI.

DIGNIFIED.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Prof. K. T. Shah's refusal to say anything about the Syndicate's action against him, at a recent gethering of the student's of the University School of Economics and Sociology, comes as a refreshing contrast to the shilly-shallying policy and the undignified attitude of the Syndicate, which was not yet vindicated its action as regards Prof. Shah. The Senate has been twice refused the opportunity to discuss this matter. While such a policy may save the Syndics from the unpleasant task of replying to pertinent questions which might be raised in such a discussion, it will not satisfy the alumni of this University as regards the justice of their action. It is upto everyone to see that things are so changed that such arbitrary and irresponsible acts would become impossible in the University administration in future.—Yours, etc.,

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The Tea and Coffee of Great Repute. Every Patriotic Indian house and National Leaders have already used it and are using it still with great delight.

The Bombay Boycott Committee has now announced Boycott of Foreign Firms dealing in Teas, so it is our Bounden Duty to Use Teas of Indian (Tea Blending) Concerns only.

The Ceremony of Hoisting National Flag on Amber Tips Building will be performed on Saturday, 18th Oct. at 7 A.M. in the Morning and prominent National Leaders will speak on the occasion.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

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Amber Tips Building, Old Parsi Statue, BOMBAY 8.
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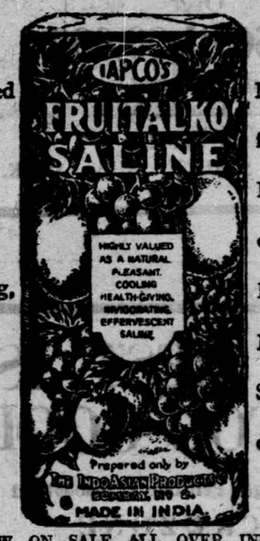

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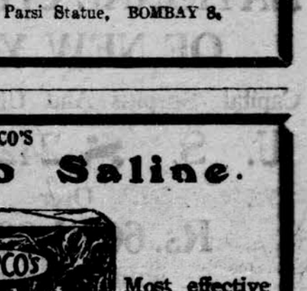

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY, October 15.
Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, October 16.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 Noon Indian Gramophone Records.

7 p.m.—Himmatram Purshottam. Vocal Music. Sayed Sufi Ali: Sitar Solo.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

Thakur.—At Dadar, at 7 a.m. on Saturday 11th October, of heart failure Dattaram Krishna, late Supervisor. Public Health Deptt. Bombay Municipality.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

An ordinary meeting of the Indian Institute of Architects will be held at the Sohrab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library on Thursday (16th inst.) at 5-30 P.M. when Prof. Claude Batley, will deliver a paper on "Curiosities of Architectural Practice." The President Mr. D. W. Ditchburn will occupy the chair.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with the mails from Bombay to England bound of the 4th instant arrived at Port Said at 8 P.M. on the 12th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macphee" arrived in London on the evening of 11th.

The steamer "Clan Murray" left Liverpool on the evening of 10th.

DIVALI AND HOW TO CELEBRATE.

Akhil Bharat Prabhat Pheri Sangh writes:—

"The only way to celebrate the ensuing Diwali is by arranging programmes of National songs, Garbas dances, dialogues etc., and by supporting Indian Industries.

MIRABEN'S LECTURE.

—:o:—

A meeting of all the workers of the League will be held to-day Wednesday at 6 p.m. at the League's premises to consider the arrangements for the Swadeshi week; when all the workers are requested to be present. Mirabehn (Miss Slade) will address the meeting.

For particulars enquire at, Akhil Bharat Prabhat Pheri Sangh Congress House, or Ramnarayan Nathumalji's Wadi, Opp. Dutt Mandir, Thakurdwar Road.

JAIN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

Mr. Ruttonchund Tullockchund Master has been elected as an Hon. Secretary of the Jain Association of India.

"SALEHATE AMEERA."

A special Course on the music of India will commence from Saturday (18th inst.), at 9-10 A.M. conducted by Atiya Begum, and a special course of the "Art of India" will commence from Saturday (13th inst.), at 10-11 A.M., conducted by Mr. S. Fyzee-Rahamin (and on every Saturday at the same hour.)

ELOCUTION COMPETITION ON SWADESHI.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Raikiva Sabha there will be an Elocution Composition on Swadeshi, at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Friday at 6 p.m. when several young Parsis will speak.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.
New York, Oct. 14.

Previous Closing Rate	10.63
To-day's Opening Rate	10.52
Difference	—11
To-day's Closing Rate	10.56
Difference	—07

Broach Expectations A./M. Rs. 195

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.
Liverpool, Oct. 14.

Previous Closing Rate	6.65
To-day's Opening Rate	5.65
Difference	Nil
To-day's Closing Rate	5.61
Difference	—04

KASTURBA'S CALL TO BOMBAY WOMEN.

To Carry On Picketing In Gujerat

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi and Miss Mithuben Petit in the course of an appeal to the Women of Bombay, say:—

It is well-known that Mahatmaji had trusted the prohibition and foreign cloth boycott campaign to Miss Mithuben Petit in Gujarat. Under her more than 200 lady volunteers of Bardoli and Jalalpur Talukas have been trained upto date. But, the No-Tax campaign having got into full swing, these volunteers have had to go to their respective villages to attend their family affairs and prepare to migrate. Hence, it is essential that ladies knowing Gujarati who can bear the stain and stress of village life should prepare themselves and come in their numbers to Gujarat.

Ladies ready to go should kindly send in their names and addresses to the Secretary, B. P. C. C., Congress House, Bombay.

Desh Sewika Sangh.

—:o:—

Picketing Sewikas have to come to-day (Wednesday) for picketing as per instructions hereunder:—

Groups of Jamnaben, Gangaben, Harnamkor and Vijyaben at 8-30 a.m.

Groups of Champaben, Dahiben and Bachuben Vagle at 1 p.m. They will have to be on duty upto 7 p.m.

The rest of the Picketing Sewikas have to come at the respective times assigned to them.

Ladies wishing to do national work, are requested to come to Lal Baug, Bhuleshwar to prepare Slivers (Punies). The time is from 12-30 to 5 p.m.

SUNDAY CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

—:o:—

A Reminder To Bombay Readers.

To-day is the last day for submitting photos of your Happy Baby for the "Sunday Chronicle" competition. If you have not as yet posted the photo hurry up and send it to the Chronicle office before 7 p.m. to-day.

Bohra Cyclists Tour Round The World.

—:o:—

Four Bohra youths who are on an adventurous tour round the world on push bicycles are at present in India and will arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. when they will be taken in process.on. The names of the cyclists are as follows:—

1. Mr. J. E. Alibhai.
2. Mr. A. M. Alibhai.
3. Mr. A. M. Hassanali.
4. Mr. J. A. Esmailjee.

They started on their journey from Nairobi (Kenya Colony, East Africa) on the 5th December 1929, and have so far travelled through Kenya, Zanzibar, Tanganyika, Central Africa, Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, South Africa, Ceylon and are now continuing their travels in India.

The Kenya Government has been good enough to give them all possible assistance. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the President of the Eastern Africa Indian National Congress has also been kind enough to give them very valuable advice and help, and has urged the people of various places through which the party will pass, to give them all possible help.

The Maharaja of Mysore and the Nizam of Hyderabad accorded the party a good welcome when they passed through Mysore and Hyderabad States.

The citizens of Bombay who are reputed for their sportmanship and generosity, will, we have no doubt, give these four Indian youths a fitting welcome.

The party intends to visit Afghanistan, Persia, Arabia, Egypt, Europe, America, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, China, Japan, etc. etc. and hope to complete the journey in about four years. They also intend to write a book of their adventures after completing their journey.

SWADESHI BAZAAR.

The Swadeshi Bazaar Sub-Committee of the Bombay Students' Union has decided to postpone the opening ceremony from the 15th to the 18th instant.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling.)

Sterling purchased in India—total remittances from 1st April 1930 to 11th October 1930 4,720,000.

Transfer from paper currency reserve in England to Home Treasury—83 59, (a).

Grand total remittances from 1st April 1930 to 11th October 1930 4,803,490.

Bombay's Jailed War Councillors.

—:o:—

TRANSFERRED FROM ARTHUR ROAD JAIL TO YEROWADA.

Sjt. Virchand Panachand Shah Sjt. Abdul Rehman Mitha, Sjt. Mahmud Ali, Sjt. S. B. Thakore President, Vice-presidents and the two secretaries of the last "War Council" and Sjt. Saraswati Chandra Shah the young editor of the "Congress Bulletin" were undergoing imprisonment at the Arthur Road Jail were removed to Yerowada on Tuesday. They were brought to the Victoria Terminus escorted by a party of sergeants in time to board the "Deccan Queen".

A number of their friends and Congress workers who got the news reached the station to give them a send off. All of them looked cheerful and healthy.

VILLE PARLE CHAVNI VISITED BY POLICE.

The new Congress Camp of Ville Parle, lying amidst a group of little huts of "untouchables", at the Shradhanand Ashram" was visited by two police constables on Tuesday morning. After collecting some information regarding the whereabouts of the Senapati, Mrs. Kamalaben Sonawala, and observing the organisation's work which is progressing slowly at the Camp, the constables left.

Though the Chavni is rather out of the way, the prabhat pheries assemble there every morning for the Flag hoisting ceremony. It also attracts the police, almost every day, who are said to go round the camp, to observe its progress.

Bombay Leaders To See The President.

Some of the Bombay leaders including Sjts K. F. Nariman and K. M. Munshi are expected in a day or two to proceed to Mussoorie to discuss the present situation with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the President of the Congress.

CONGRESS PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of F Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held at Sewree Cement Chawl compound on Wednesday (to-day) at 8/30 p.m. when prominent leaders will speak on the present situation.

F WARD WAR COUNCIL.

The Council of the Management of the F Ward District Congress Committee at its sitting held on the 13th instant have dissolved the same and have instead vested powers of conducting the campaign in a "War Council" consisting of three with powers to nominate their successors.

The first "War Council" constitute as follows:—

Mr. D. D Wadia, President, Mr. B. Nigam, Vice President and Mr. R. Vaidyanath, Secretary.

BHULESHWAR DISTRICT.

A meeting of the Council of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee was resolved as follows:—

The complete powers of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee and its sub-committees are entrusted to the Dictator appointed by this day; that is to to say, the Dictator will manage all the affairs of the said committee.

Mr. Shivlal Dipchand Patwa is appointed the Dictator of the said Committee.

—:o:—

PUBLIC MEETING IN NAGOO SAYAJI WADI.

(Through the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Parel Branch.):—

Under the auspices of the Special Parel Branch of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting of workers will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6.15 p.m. in Nagoo Sayajee Wadi, Parbhadevi Road, to congratulate Prof. Dharmanand Kosambi for his conviction as Senapati of the Vile Parle Camp. Mr. Nagindas Master, President of the War Council will preside and amongst the speakers will be Dr. Rajabali Vishram Patel, Dr. G. Y. Chitnis, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Miss Maniben Kala, Mr. G. L. Kandalkar, Mr. Shivjibhai, Mr. Sadashiv Mapankar, and Dr. Gowande.

GENERAL RALLY OF NATIONAL MILITIA.

Capt. Navin Khandawalla, General Officer Commanding the National Militia has issued the following to the press:—

There will be a general rally of the members of the National Militia in the Gowalia Tank Maidan to-morrow (Thursday) at 7 a.m. All Militiamen must come in uniform.

DIPOTSAVI SWADESHI BAZAAR.

The Dipotsavi Swadeshi Bazaar which is held at Madhav Baug attracted thousands of visitors on Tuesday. Among the prominent visitors were Mr. Bhuta, Secretary "War" Council. Mr. Choksey officer-in-charge of the Mess Dept. and Mr. Bhulgara, General Officer Commanding the Satyagrahis.

Bombay Youth League Adopts "War Time" Methods.

MR. AZIZ BECOMES DICTATOR.

The following resolution has been adopted by the Bombay Youth League:—

"Having regard to the grave political situation in the country and for the better prosecution of our grim struggle for Independence, it be resolved that all the powers at present vested in the Bombay Youth League be vested in a President.

The President shall have all the powers of the League to carry on the compaign.

The President shall have the right of nominating his successor.

The resolution shall take effect immediately"

Mr. Aziz Hajibhoy Lalji, Secretary of the Bombay War Council is elected the First President.

Khoja Youths In "Fighting Line."

—:o:—

After the appointment of Sjt. Aziz Hajibhai Lalji as a Secretary of the Bombay "War Council", great enthusiasm prevails in some of the Khoja Youths to do their utmost for the Congress. It is learnt from a reliable source that the names of the following six youths are mentioned as the successors of Sjt. Aziz Hajibhai Lalji in the "War Council."

Sjt. Yusuf Ebrahim Moledina; Sjt. Hasanali Jafarali Muraj; Sjt. Yusuf Nasarbhai Lalji; Sjt. Gulam Husein Nanji Topiwala; Sjt. Falzula Ebrahim Karim; Sjt. Mahomedbhai Damji Aziz.

"LET EACH CHAWL BE A SANGH."

Appeal To Bombay Women.

The following message from the Rashtriya Stree Sabha and the Desh Sevika Sankh has been issued to the Women of Bombay. The time of Sabhas and Sanghs has passed; at this critical time in the course of our struggle let no sister, who is worthy of her country, wait to become a member of this or that institution. The all powerful but unimaginative British administration has chosen to rattle the Sabre before the meekest and the most non-violent section of the Country's soldiers—the women of India. Let us then take up the challenge to our spirit of self-sacrifice. Where there were a thousand women working, let them be tens of thousands. Let each chawl be a Sangh, let each street be a Sabha." We had the privilege of doing a little; let every sister of ours come forward to complete our work—picket the foreign cloth shop in every street and market of this great city and endeavour to put a stop to the drink evil. There are now no leaders and no followers, let all be daughters of India first and last; save her honour at all costs and be true to the spirit of our beloved leader. Gandhiji-ki-jai.

LOAN OF £12 MILLIONS BONDS AT 6 P. C.

The Dy. Controller of the Currency writes:—

The Secretary of State for India is issuing to-day the prospectus of a Sterling Loan of a £12 millions in the form of 1935-37 Bonds. The issue price is £100 per cent. The Bonds will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

If not previously reduced the Bonds will be repaid at par on the 15th October 1937, but the Secretary of State for India reserves the right on giving three calendar months' notice in the London Gazette to redeem the bonds at par on or on any half-yearly interest date after the 15th October 1930. The subscription list in London will be closed on or before Thursday the 16th October 1930. Subscription to this loan will be received in India at the offices of the Imperial Bank of India, at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi.

Applicants in India may also arrange for a remitting Bank to send a telegraphic transfer in favour of the Imperial Bank's London Office and submit a certificate by the remitting Bank that this has been done together with their applications to the Imperial Bank. In such cases the certificate handed to the Imperial Bank will be accepted as evidence of the date of payment after receipt by the Bank's London Office of the sums transferred.

Arrangements have been made to transit applications lodged with the Imperial Bank to its London Office by immediate cable. Further particulars regarding the actual terms of the prospectus can be obtained from the offices of the Imperial Bank at the above mentioned places.

2. The proceeds of the loan will be used for repayment of £6 millions India Bills due on the 24th December 1930 for capital expenditure on Railways in India and for general purposes.

Treasury Bills Sales.

—:o:—

The Dy. Controller of the Currency writes:—

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months and three months Treasury bills were opened on Tuesday, October 15. Total amounts offered were Rs. 1,57,50,000 and Rs. 1,68,25,000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-9-0 and above aggregating Rs. 1,53,00,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 99-0-9 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-0-6 approximately ten per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. Total amount of accepted tenders for three months bills was Rs. 47 lakhs. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 4-14-0 and Rs 3-13-3 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday the 15th Oct. to Wednesday the 22nd Oct. at Rs. 97-10-0 and Rs. 99-1-0 per cent respectively. Intermediate Six and Three months Treasury Bills sold from the 7th October to the 13th October 1930 amounted to Rs. 1,38,25,000 and Rs. 1,30,50,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Thursday the 23rd October 1930. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of the accepted tenders on Saturday the 25th October 1930. Other conditions are as usual.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.	London, Oct. 14.
London Ready	16 13 0
Higher	0 1 0
London Forward	16 12 0
Higher	0 1 0

Market:—Steady.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

The Bombay market was closed to-day.

STABBING AFFRAY IN GIRGAUM.

Poona Doctor's Dying Deposition.

BOMBAY DOCTOR ACCUSED OF CRIME.

A stabbing affray took place at Girgaum on Tuesday evening in which one doctor from Poona was alleged to have stabbed by a Bombay Doctor.

It appears that Dr. Gopal Sadashiva Palsule came down from Poona to Bombay on Monday. On Tuesday evening when he was passing along Girgaum Road he was alleged to have been stabbed by another doctor.

The injured man was removed to J. J. Hospital where his dying deposition has been recorded. The motive for the crime is said to be personal enmity.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN YOUTHS' CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Subash Bose To Preside.

Mr. R. D. Ballwalla Secretary writes:—

It is now definitely decided to hold the second Bombay Suburban District Youth Conference at Bandra in the first week of November. Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose is elected to preside over the Conference.

We are passing through a very critical stage in the history of our National Struggle for freedom and the present situation in the country requires a more effective programme. The Conference to be held at Bandra is expected to give a right lead to the country. All the youths are, therefore, requested to muster strong at the Conference.

We hereby appeal to the public to contribute their mite and make the Conference a complete success.

It is also proposed to hold a Boycott British Goods Exhibition and indigenious Swadeshi Exhibition along with the Conference.

Volunteers are necessary and those who wish to serve as Volunteers are requested to communicate to the Secretary, Bombay Suburban District Youth League, Khar, Bombay 21.

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TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

—:o:—

Rs. 13,910-13-4 Remitted To B. P. C. C.

An urgent meeting of the Trustees of the Tilak Swarajya Fund and the Property Holders combined was held on Tuesday at 29-31-33, Eora Bazaar Street, Bombay, with Sjt. L. R. Tairsee in the chair.

The Committee considered the statement of account, and it was unanimously decided to remit to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a sum of Rs. 13,910-13-4.

It was decided to inform them that when this amount was paid to them the Trustees of the Tilak Swarajya Fund had no further funds in their hands which the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee can draw upon.

Henceforth the funds in their hands (which amounted to Rs. 103,377-6-8) were the aggregate of various amounts which had been ear-marked for specific purposes, which the Trustees were holding with a view to carry out various objects and for which they were earmarked.

—:o:—

VILE PARLE CITIZENS DEMAND MUNICIPALITY

—:o:—

Protest Against Postponement By Government.

A large meeting of the citizens of Vile Parle was held in the Tilak Mandir on Sunday the 12th inst. to protest against the action of the government in postponing the establishment of a municipality for Vile Parle. Mr. S. N. Kalbag was voted to the Chair. Mr. Gunvantrai Desai.

"This meeting of the citizens of Vile Parle views with deep concern the decision of the government to postpone the introduction of the Municipality in the town until 3rd January 1931 and urges upon government the necessity of introducing the municipality in the town at the earliest possible moment before the 3rd of January 1931".

The resolution was carried unanimously. It was also resolved to appoint a Deputation consisting of Messrs. T. M. Pardhy, Gunvantrai Desai, V. V. Bhadkamkar, K. K. Vaidya, Father Santosh and the Chairman to wait on the Minister of Local Self-Government and other Officers and take the necessary measures to secure the fulfilment of the request contained in the foregoing resolution and authorised Mr. Bhadkamkar to arrange the details.

NEW VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Sjt. Ishwarlal Mohanlal Shroff, Secretary and Organiser of The Central Board of Bombay Volunteer Corps intends to organise Volunteer Corps in different localities and the first volunteer corps he will organise at Dadi Sheth Agiari Lane, New Wadi, without caste distinction. Youths residing in that locality are requested to join the corps.

For particulars see Mr. Shroff at 2nd Fanaswadi, Moti Building, 3rd Floor between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. or at the Congress House in the Central Board Office from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1930.

WARNING TO DESERTERS

—:o:—

There were signs of jubilation at the outpost of British Imperialism at Bori Bunder yesterday morning. The "Times of India" gleefully featured an impending "revolt" against Congress "dictation". The restraint to British trade was at last to be removed. The piece-goods merchants of Bombay having gone back on their resolution of July 24 last, at a meeting held by their Association on Monday, were to open the cloth markets and brave for Britain's sake the odium of their countrymen and endeavour to prove a stumbling-block to the boycott movement. But Tuesday morning, after 9 a.m. presented a spectacle at the Mulji Jetha Market which showed how untenable were the foundations of joy at Bori Bunder. The public of Bombay gave the would-be deserters to the country's cause a warning in no uncertain terms. How deeply saturated the public mind is with the feeling that the boycott weapon is the most potent for the winning of Indian freedom was amply demonstrated in the spontaneous outburst of non-violent protest at the Mulji Jetha Market. A significant item in that protest was the refusal of the workers in the employ of the merchants and even of their clerical staff to help them in the unpatriotic move to defy the Congress. It is gratifying to note that wiser counsels prevailed with them, when they saw the Desh Sevikas at their posts of duty, determined not to leave them, until they were assured that the merchants would desist from embarking upon a course which would indicate that while the country was suffering, they alone, out of selfish motives, considered they had suffered enough, and were now willing to listen to siren voices and desert the cause of their Motherland.

May we ask these would-be deserters what has happened between July and now which makes them feel impelled to deflect from their patriotic resolve? On July 24 the Piece-goods Merchants' Association of Bombay resolved at an extraordinary general meeting:

"Throughout the country the Government has adopted measures unbefitting a civilised Government by violating our civic rights and by violating the sanctity associated with person and property—and due to that all, our trade and commence have been damaged in the extreme and people have lost confidence in the Government: moreover, it looks, from what the authorities say, that the situation instead of improving is likely to get worse; consequently, to express the strongest protest against the policy and administration of the Government the meeting to-day declares a hartal to begin from July 28".

This patriotic resolve facilitated the work of the Congress authorities and accelerated the boycott movement. Bombay became a source of pride and admiration to the rest of Indian India and a "plague spot" in the eyes of Lancashire. The intensive boycott of foreign cloth gave a fillip to indigenous textile manufacture and the imports from Britain shrank with remarkable rapidity. Our London correspondent whose communication we publish elsewhere testifies to the efficacy of the Indian boycott. And yet at this very moment the piece-goods merchants desire to stab the country in the back. What has happened to change their outlook, to induce them to make a 'volte face'? Have the Government changed their policy? Have they not, on the contrary, shown every indication that they are determined to forge new weapons of repression? Do not Ordinances rain from Simla? In their resolution of July 24, piece-goods merchants bitterly complained of the "violation of civic rights and of the "sanctity associated with person and property"? Does not Lord Irwin's Ordinance No. 9 show them that this process of 'violation' is to continue with even greater vigour?

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, who has put his shoulder to the wheel again on the very day of his release, rightly emphasizes in his exhortation to his countrymen the necessity of an intensive continuation of the boycott of foreign cloth. The boycott of British goods is the best weapon India possesses to exert moral pressure on a country that holds it under subjection and expects it, as a matter of right, to pay for that subjection by buying its goods. The peasants of Gujarat feel the humility of this subject position of their country. They are leaving their all and migrating as a form of humble protest. To the Indian peasant his little piece of land is his most precious, most cherished possession. When he leaves it, it is a sign that he feels the call of the country to contribute in the national struggle. The peasant's "Hijrat" is, perhaps, the most remarkable and moving episode of modern times, symbolising as it does India's yearning for Freedom. Are our Bombay piece-goods merchants who earned abundant profits as Britain's selling agents in years of trade prosperity so impervious to all feelings of patriotism that they cannot continue a struggle in which they engaged themselves in July—simply because they have a large quantity of imperishable goods on hand, goods which by developing a spirit of combination they can export abroad, in pursuance of Pundit Motilal's advice? Are we to understand that they desire the humble peasants to suffer and to win their Swaraj, while for their petty profits they will hit the national movement below the belt? We do hope better sense will prevail with them and they will rescind Monday's panicky resolution to re-open the market.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

One of the biggest problems before the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee relates to the position of the Exchange Banks in this country, and the value of their report will be judged, on among other things, the recommendations they will make regarding this problem. Exchange Banks are one of the most potent weapons through which foreign economic domination and exploitation work to the growing detriment to Indian trade and industry. As several witnesses have emphasised before the Banking Committee, unless banking, insurance and shipping are placed on a national basis, there is no hope, with or without Dominion Status, for any revival in our trade and industries, much less for India coming into her own and taking her legitimate place among the prosperous nations of the world. It is a curious anomaly that the foreign exchange banks, which numbered only about half a dozen in pre-war times, have increased to almost eighteen during the years that have followed the War. Even the lessons of the War were not sufficient to convince either the Government or the people about the vital necessity for India being self-contained as regards banking. The exchange banks hold in all about Rs. 80 crores as deposits, a very large portion of which is derived from Indian sources. Have we ever stopped to think how this amount, if it had been deposited with our Banks, would have fertilised the fields of Indian industries and agriculture? On the contrary, this stupendous amount in the hands of foreign exchange banks has served only to encourage foreign trade at the expense of indigenous trade and to [illegible] vested interests", which are now opposed to the political emancipation of the country. The only remedy for this state of things is the institution of a licensing system under which all foreign exchange banks should be required to take out licenses for being allowed to work here. The conditions for the license must be rigid and must be rigorously enforced. The majority of the Directors must be Indians, 75 per cent of the shareholders must be Indians and the banks must work on truly national lines.

This suggestion is not a sinister outcome, as the Anglo-Indian press would have it, of the nationalistic brains of the country. Apart from similar action taken in this respect by Turkey, Egypt and Persia, Canada has excluded foreign banks, the United States of America have allowed them under conditions which make their existence there almost impossible, France also has excluded them and Germany has vested the sole discretion of permitting them to work in the Finance Minister. There is no reason, therefore, why, now that the whole banking system in this country is to be revised and placed on a new basis, the question of the exchange banks should not be considered in the light of the experience of foreign countries and also of the bitter experience we have gained of their working for the last several years. The United States have allowed the foreign banks to work only on condition that they lend money but do not borrow. Such a restriction on borrowing is also advisable here. It is clear from the evidence, which is being recorded day after day before the Central Banking Committee, that exchange banks can, in all ways, direct and indirect, help foreign insurance companies and foreign shipping as they refuse facilities to Indians who get their goods insured with Indian insurance companies or who have bills of lading from Indian steamship companies. These disabilities and harassments have been known to our businessmen for a pretty long time, but with that patience which is our characteristic badge we have borne them long, rather too long. Now that the Central Banking Committee is carrying on investigations, they are coming to light, and it is the duty of Indian members of the Committee to see that in the national interests comprehensive suggestions are made to clip the claws of foreign exchange banks. It is wrong to assume that if restrictions are placed on these exchange banks they will all close their offices here; at least such is not the experience of other countries. They are after all traders and businessmen, and will carry on their work under any restrictions which may be placed here as they have been doing already in several foreign countries under similar restrictions. If they do close down, no disaster will befall the country, for indigenous banks will be encouraged to do exchange business and the huge deposits now monopolised by foreign banks will be diverted either to some of these Indian exchange banks or to some of our industries. What is required is a clear appreciation of the injury that has already been done to Indian trade and industry by these foreign exchange banks and the injury which will continue to be inflicted on them if no proper restrictions are placed upon their working.

IRELAND UNDERSTANDS.

The Anglo-Indian Press waxed spiteful over the recently declared inability of Mr. De Valera, the Irish patriot, to participate in the demonstration against the Round Table 'Tamasha' which the London Branch of the Indian National Congress had arranged. In a subsequent communication to that body he has explained his position and the explanation will produce wrathful comment in the British Imperialist Press and its gramophones in this country. Mr. De Valera chastises British propagandists for reading into his inability to participate in the anti-Conference demonstration an indication of "secret sympathy with the Conference" and asserts that he has "no sympathy with the kind of pretence that Indians carefully handpicked by Government could speak for her." His message to India is significant: "Ireland understands how great are India's sufferings but endurance of such sufferings is the guarantee that India's liberty ultimately will be won."

THOSE EYES.

Four pairs of starry eyes tell me
I have not lived in vain,
For those sweet eyes pray victory
Their country dear may gain.
Those eyes that took their birth from me,
To me their faith deliver,
For they assert triumphantly
That Truth must win for ever!
Or dark brown orbes, or hazel eyes,
Or twinkling eyes of brown,
Or those black ones where shining lies
A promise of renown,—
They all do glow with truthful light,
For doubts dim not their fire;
God's help to crave with all their might,
They never, never tire!

SEVIKA.

WHAT THE CONGRESS STANDS FOR.

VINDICATION OF THE REAL INTELLECTUAL OUTLOOK.

—:o:—

(BY "ACADEMICUS".)

It was not very long ago that I had occasion to expose, in these columns, the highly questionable pretensions of a curious species of manifesto-issuing gentry who seem to imagine that they fill up the "Leftist" role (that term so dear to the doctrinaire heart, although it may mean nothing in certain circumstances!) when they heckle the Congress leadership and tilt at the wind-mills of their own minds in the hysteric belief that all the holes in the Congress "ideology" are detected in this process. Although immediately subsequent events have falsified both their hopes and fears, the main activity of these Pseudo-Leftists and Pseudo-Communists would seem to have continued: and now one more mushroom 'League' is founded and the picturesque and (I must utter the magic term of the 'jargondogy') historic literature of statements and manifesto enriched with a grand two foolscap cyclostyled sheet.

PRIESTESSES OF REVOLUTION.

It was distributed, with a truly economic recklessness, at a recent Blavatsky Lodge meeting which was disturbed by a spurious, ultra Red clique (and which can boast musical talent in certain fair ones who took a prominent part in the romantic proceeding mainly through the musical media of booing). It is issued under the names of Miss Ranadive, Miss Sardesai and Mrs. Nargolkar and those of a few gentlemen (who will no doubt appreciate my sense of chivalry in conceding to the ladies their "classical" right of precedence and publicity) and is couched in a style that may well be inspired by the (again) classically historic manifestoes recorded in the quixotic line of literature. The contents of this document are, of course, invariable: but the one remarkable thing about it is the departure from the "Leftist" position in favour of (I must smatter the jargon) the revolutionary one. The Congress 'en bloc' and not merely its leadership becomes the target of these fair and masculine revolutionaries' offensive. I will, after all, play the woman and shed my little tear.

NEW INTELLECTUALISM.

Seriously, the whole statement appears to me to be highly objectionable, improper, insidious, especially as it is published in the name of "intellectuals" who are sought to be eternally damned. Puzzling though it appears, the intellectuals are referred to as suffering from the affliction of unemployment and are advised to make a common cause with the peasants and workers in repudiating the Congress. I can only presume to surmise that by this term are meant the members of the "parasitical petite (or petty) bourgeoisie" in the correct orthodox terminology. I shall not cover just now all the silly statements that the scurrilous sheet contains: but it is only fair to inquire of the fair triumvirate and their comrades if they can themselves claim to be "intellectuals" when they distort the simples facts about the Congress "ideology" and achievement and indulge in a caluminous propaganda against men like Pandit Jawaharlal.

CONGRESS "IDEOLOGY".

Not much "intellectualism" is called for to see that the Congress creed and action remain above any reproach in so far as they represent the political and social consciousness of the whole nation. The Congress, as an organism, is not a static body controlled by this, that or the other person, however eminent he may be, and its development and character shall always be influenced by the will of a really representative national consciousness. This fundamental fact must be borne in mind by those who offer to criticise the Congress leadership and run down the Congress "ideology" out of a wrong-headed conception of its real status and function. The doctrinaire, Pseudo-Communists who mouth the penny war-cries of the 'working-class dictatorship' display the highest stupidity demonstrable when they affect to be "intellectuals" and yet insult the common intelligence by not considering the conditions of present-day Indian life in terms of actual realities that are facing us to-day. The Nationalism the Congress stands for is well-defined in clear terms. It shall never countenance any form of exploitation, injustice or suffering. It shall shirk no conflict consequent on the pursuance of this creed and I challenge any critic of the Congress to point out if that creed in actual practice contradicts itself. The Congress of course, does not look up to Moscow for its dictation. There is nothing to choose between Moscow and London in the matter of dictation: and let our local ultra-Muscovites deny this if they dare.

H. N. BRAILSFORD AND INDIAN NATIONALISM.

—:o:—

IMPRESSIONS OF A CONVERSAZIONE.

(BY 'OSIRIS'.)

When the Master of the Ceremonies rose up (or, rather leant against the table), with the strong suggestion of superfluous clothes and the languor of an inevitable Bar-manner, and requested the members of the 'conversazione' not to breathe out a single syllable of what was to take place in that box-like stuffy hall within the hearing of the Press, I could not help being struck by the ghostly effect of his half-formal, half slap-me-on-the-back-old-chap tone. It looked like an exciting spiritualist seance and the big, oil paint portraits of dead patrons that ogled one with solemn, sinister looks from, where they hung in all their helplessness and mute glory seemed shrouded in a truly spectral personality: one shuddered.

THE MAN.

The guest of the evening (the social jargon has certainly its sardonic aspects!) sat next to him, musing, with a slightly averted look while the conventional politeness was in flow. And then he rose, a simple, little, powerful man, pugnacious yet calm to a point of dream. Stocky, muscular and short, he yet carried the least suggestion of either beef or pork and the presence was certainly remarkable of the essential intellectuality in personality and speech. There was a touch of the intellectual Bohemia about the unconscious 'neglige' of his simple dress. The gold-rimmed spectacles deepened the effect of the keen blue eyes that looked as frank as they were, probably, discerning. The man looked so unlikely for the ghostly business. Keep out the Press—I like that: in the case of a journalist of his position, too, who probably had [illegible] his credit in thousands as he had hairs in a shock above that furrowed forehead!

THE LEADER-WRITER.

Mr. Brailsford spoke fluently in a manner that was expressive of his usual clarity of thought and professional skill. He spoke as he wrote. He spoke with dignity, with a certain movement of sympathy, frankly, yet with reservations, so characteristic of his brilliant penmanship. He seemed to be weaving out a long first leader. He was in Bombay exactly for two days, two and a half hours, he said with professional caution and exactitude, yet he had seen here a good deal of life. He had seen poverty in other parts of the world—the English poverty as well as European—but neither could approach the Indian poverty. He spoke of the intellectual heights and quality of culture represented by his present audience with reference to the lack of both that went with the extremity of illiteracy. I could admire his feeling and his Socialist's sense of social justice, but, frankly, this statement stuck in my guttal—for obvious reasons. He expressed his famous views in a business-like manner, on the situation of Indian politics. Dominion Status, which the Imperial Conference that has been in session just now ought to finally define, was the goal towards which India should in his view, move: highest considerations of peace pointed, to his mind, towards this one course of a Nationalism ...that had, with all its immediate justification, yet to reckon with the trend of internationalism.

A PRAISE.

The whole argument is not invulnerable to attack but its strength consists in the position that this apologist and critic, both in one, of the Labour regime, occupied as many leading articles [illegible]

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Opportune Protest.

The South African Indian Congress makes an opportune protest at the emergency conference it held at Johannesburg early this week against the impending peril to the very existence of Indians in the Transvaal if the Transvaal Asiatic Tenure Amendment Bill is passed by the Union Parliament. The resolution the S. A. I. Congress passed declared that the measure was "wholly unacceptable" to the Indian community and stated the reasons why it was unacceptable. Not one of these reasons can be proved to be unjust or untenable by the anti-Asiatics in the Transvaal who are conducting a systematic campaign, ever since the Hertzog Government came into power, for the hounding out of the Indian community not only from the Transvaal but also from Natal. The Natal anti-Asiatics are in league with the irascible Dutch element in the Transvaal in this matter and if the measure does pass, the Union Parliament will be turning the Cape Town Agreement into a scrap of paper.

Help From India.

Faced with the disastrous prospect of loss of trading, residential and occupational rights and the arbitrary exclusion as a community from participating in the development of a territory whose present economic prosperity owes much to Indian labour and enterprise, the Transvaal Indians rightly look to the people of this country and its Government to help them in their present plight. Their countrymen here have always stood by them. The first "Agent" from India to South Africa, Mr. Sastri, laboured hard to make the anti-Asiatics realise the necessity of respecting the sanctity of the Cape Town Agreement. General Hertzog showered upon him sympathetic assurances. But the "acid test" has come now. Will the Government of India take up a strong attitude and listening promptly to the request of the S. A. I. Congress press for the withdrawal of the obnoxious measure, and, if they fail in their efforts, threaten to withdraw the present 'Agent'? The threat must, of course, be carried out, if the Union Government develop an obsteperous attitude.

Working The "Miracle."

Tears are being shed in the Liberal Press in Britain over the exclusion of Mr. Lloyd George from the Round Table "Tamasha." Rumours are current in Fleet Street that the Dictator of the MacDonald Government, however, chose to exclude himself from it out of a self-denying spirit, reserving to himself "complete freedom to help poor India later on in Parliament when Messrs. MacDonald and Company elaborate at Westminster their Indian policy." The same spirit of self-abnegation has seized Mr. Baldwin. But will there be any "Indian policy" to be evolved as a result of the conclusions of the Conference? In fact, will there be any conclusions? The younger Tories, whose spokesman is the "Saturday Review", do not propose that it should reach any conclusions. The journal remarks: "None of these gentlemen (Mr. Lloyd George, or Lord Sanky or even Mr. Wedgwood Benn) however eminent or well-meaning, can work a miracle and nothing but a miracle can make the Conference a success." No, there will not be any such "miracle" but the British are to be entertained, at the expense of the poor Indian tax-payer, with a spectacle, by the tax-payers' own countrymen. The communal squabbles in London at the Round Table of some of the Irwin invitees will provide the spectacle.

Nanking's Success.

General Chiang-Kai-Shek, the President of the Nationalists Government of China, realises the value of publicity. He announces in a message which he knows is sure to be cabled to the whole world that in the "recent revolt" against Nanking of the Kuominchim and Shanse troops, the enemies of Nanking suffered casualties totalling 150,000 while the Nationalist side lost 35,000 killed and 60,000 wounded. This bald summary of the recent operations does not, however, disclose the strategy of Chiang-Kai-Shek and his Northern ally, Maubal Tchang Su-ling, the ruler of Manchuria. An Ullstein News service message to the "Vossische Zeitung", three weeks ago, related how the latter had sent a "circular telegram" emphasizing that he was on the side of Nanking and how this announcement prompted General Yen, the "model" Governor of Shanse and Feng's ally, to desert, his friend promptly. He declared he was "retiring from politics", a polite Chinese way of saying that he [illegible]

INDIA MUST BE FREE AT ONCE.

—:o:—

"No Country Good Enough To Rule Another."

WHAT BRITISH FRIENDS OF INDIA SAY.

The following Open Letter has been addressed to the Indian Press by the Bristol Branch of the Commonwealth of India League:—

Dear Editor,

As a gathering of women, held in Bristol at the Kingsley Hall on September 27th, representative of many organisations, we would like to give expression through your columns to our outlook and hence the direction our actions take in the Indo-British problem.

We would like to make it clear at the outset that there does exist in England an ever-growing body of opinion that believes that India must be and shall be given her freedom. In the past, in our own country we have continuously had to resist those forces that are inimical to public growth, public prosperity and public freedom, and still we have to do so.

We believe and we affirm through our own press, through resolutions, public meetings, and in our private conversations, that no country is good enough to rule another; that it is demoralising both for the ruler and for the ruled; that considering the conditions in India to-day she must be given immediate self-government, and that the prime necessity is to establish the basis of moral freedom by giving her the right of secession if she so wishes.

We believe that along no other lines will peace and goodwill be secured between the two countries. We urge that, bitter though the struggle may be, you will never waver from the fight you have set up, and never lower the standard of liberty. Let us never forget that the common fight is against greed, power, and capitalism, and that between people and people there is no quarrel.

Forward then to the emancipation of the people of the world.

(Sd.) Mrs. M. LIDINGTON,
(Chairman of the Meeting),
Eileen Merrie (Secretary).

CONGRESS LEADERS' TERMS RESONABLE

—:o:—

Commonwealth Of India League's Resolution.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Council of the Commonwealth of India League held at the Friends' House, Euston Road, London, on Saturday, 6th September:—

1. "The Commonwealth of India League considers that the terms put forward by the Indian Congress leaders, including the right to secede from the Empire, a national Government responsible to the people, full economic control of India's defence force and settlement of British claims and concessions, including the Public Debt, by an independent tribunal, constitute a reasonable basis for negotiations, and the League urges H. M. Government to endeavour to reach an agreement with India on these lines."

Moved by Mr. Peter Freeman, (Chairman) and seconded by Mr. Redfern, (Joint Secretary).

2. "The Commonwealth of India League considers that the terms put forward by the Indian Congress leaders, including the Right to secede from the Empire, a national Government responsible to the people, full economic control of India's defence forces and settlement of British claims and concessions, including the Public Debt, by an independent tribunal, constitutes a reasonable basis for negotiations and urges the Labour Party to press H. M. Government to endeavour to reach an agreement with India on these lines."

Moved by Mr. Peter Freeman, (Chairman) and seconded by Miss E. Merrie, (Secretary, Bristol Branch).

3. "The Council of the Commonwealth of India League accepts the terms of the Indian Congress leaders as a basis on which the immediate policy and propaganda of the League should be concentrated: including the right to secede from the Empire, a national Government responsible to the people, full economic control, control of India's defence forces and settlement of British claims and concessions, including the Public Debt, by an independent tribunal."

Moved by Mr. Peter Freeman, (Chairman) and seconded by Miss M. Pontefact, (Secretary, Manchester Branch).

All these resolutions were carried unanimously.

LAMINGTON ROAD SHOOTING

—:o:—

Nine Arrested Persons Released On Bail.

Out of the fifteen persons who were arrested on Friday last in connection with the firing of revolver shots on Sergeant Taylor near Lamington Road Police Station, the following nine have been released on bail on Monday evening: (1) Mr. U. Puthli, Secretary, Swatantra Bharat Sabha (2) Mr. Sriniwas Puthli (3) Mr. Mangesh Puthli (4) Mr. M. R. Shetty, (5) Mr. Thima (6) Mr. A. Acharya (7) Mr. T. K. Parelkar (8) Mr. G. D. Koppikar, Secretary, Bombay Youth League and (9) Mr. Umesh Shirami. Most of those released persons are the members of the Swatantra Bharat Sabha. They were released on bail of Rs. 150 each. The following six persons are still in custody pending investigations: (1) Shankar B. Shinde Landlord of Andheri (2) Moghe (employed in Bombay Telegraph) (3) Deodhar (employed in Bombay Improvement Trust) (4) Vaisham payan (employed in wireless Telegraph Co.) (5) Purshotam Barve (employed in Dunlop Tyre Co.) and (6) Vasudeo Hari Barve. The accused will be placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday next while Bapat, the driver of the car, will be placed on Saturday following, viz 25th instant.

THREE MORE ARRESTS.

The police arrested three more persons in connection with the Lamington Road incident on Monday evening. They are (1) Sadashiv Krishna Upadhye, (2) Vishnu Vishwanath Dhamankar and (3) Balshankar Monghe The first two are municipal school teachers residing at Dadar. The third is only a lad of sixteen years.

They were placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta on Tuesday and the first two were remanded to police custody till Saturday. The third accused was released on a bail of Rs. 300, Rs. 100 were ordered to deposited.

THOSE BLUE BADGES.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly spare me a little space for inserting the following in the columns of your hospitable journal.

The "Evening News," in its report about the introduction of Blue Badge volunteers in Bombay, has waxed too very enthusiastic over this anti-Congress move. It is almost jubilant over it and seems to express its glee over the seeming secrecy of the agency behind the move. Poor girl! The public of Bombay are more well informed than perhaps even "Priscilla" on matters concerning the various political movements in the city and around. They know, for the matter of that, who are responsible for the invention of the Blue Badge, and their motives.

But let me give a tip to those shopkeepers who come under the "Protecting" wings of the Blue Badges. The public of Bombay are in full sympathy with the Congress and its methods of peaceful picketing and since the Blue Badges have been invented just to resist the Congress picketing such shops are likely to have no customers as they will be looked upon with disdain.

In Bombay fortunately, the saner elements of both Muslim and Hindu communities are one with the Congress let me make bold to warn the men behind the scene that their efforts are sure to prove futile.—Yours, etc.,

"WELL-INTENTIONED."

Bombay, Oct. 11.

Navjawan Bharat Sabha.

—:o:—

Sjt. D. B. Thakkar, Dictator, Naujawan Bharat Sabha, Bombay, writes:—

"As it has been brought to our notice that some irresponsible men are collecting funds in the name of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha, we have to warn the public against giving any donation without a formal receipt bearing the signature of Mr. D. B. Thakkar, the 'Dictator' of the Sabha."

TELLING EFFECT OF INDIAN BOYCOTT.

Britain Hit Hard.

HEAVY FALL IN EXPORTS.

Rising Unemployment Figures.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BY AIR MAIL.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The telling effects of the Boycott movement in India are revealed in the following figures relating to exports from Britain, particularly of cotton piece-goods—and unemployment. As well be seen from the figures British exports have fallen to £39.7 million in July this year from £53.2 million in July last year, the fall in exports of piece-goods being 50 per cent as compared with last year:—

EXPORTS FROM BRITAIN.

	Manufactured Goods. £ million
July 1929	53.2
January 1930	44.7
February 1930	41.2
March 1930	42.5
April 1930	36.7
May 1330	39.8
June 1930	33 8
July 1930	39.7

EXPORTS—COTTON-PIECE-GOODS FROM BRITAIN.

	£
August 1929	8,775,429
January 1930	8,075,997
February 1930	7,520,008
March 1930	6,911,203
April 1930	5,409,157
May 1930	5,490,699
June 1930	4,175,858
July 1930	5,174,884
August 1930	4,435,230

EXPORTS FROM BRITAIN—Iron

	£
Steel and Manufactures thereof:	
August 1929	5,572,539
January 1930	5,471,353
February 1930	4,724,118
March 1930	5,193,640
April 1930	4,224,352
May 1930	4,942,281
June 1930	4,103,489
July 1930	4,894,200
August 1930	3,606,028

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES FOR BRITAIN.

August 1929	1,199,000
January 1930	1,520,000
February, 1930	1,583,000
March 1930	1,694,000
April 1930	1,761,000
May 1930	1,856,000
June 1930	1,912,000
July 1930	2,070,000
August 1930	2,036,132
September 1930	2,109,858

IMPORTS OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS INTO INDIA.

(Expressed in lakhs of rupees.)

January 489.
February 399.
March 454.
April 397.
May 324.
June 214.
July 164.

GENERAL TRADE CONDITION IN SEPTEMBER.

The following reports are regarding trade and industry from various industrial British centres.

IRON AND STEEL.

Industry remains very depressed.

Birmingham: The steel trade is exceedingly quiet.

Sheffield: Conditions even worse than they were a month ago.

Walsall: Malleable Iron Founders have been quiet of late.

Glasgow: Market still dull and depressed.

ENGINEERING.

Trade remains depressed.

Birmingham: Little business passing in the heavy Engineering trade.

Glasgow: The number of vacant berths at the Clyde Shipping Yard is still increasing.

METAL AND HARDWARE TRADES.

Birmingham: Conditions remain quiet.

West of England: The outlook for the Cornish Mining Industry is very discouraging.

COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

The general opinion is that it is idle to look for real improvement of the Cotton industry so long as the big Indian and Chinese markets remain in their present disorganised conditions.

OTHER TEXTILES.

Idle conditions rule all throughout the various centres. Leather and Boots trade continues to be very quiet and though prices are low buyers show no enterprise.

HOW THE BOYCOTT TELLS.

Successful Picketing in Calcutta.

The Calcutta correspondent of "Daily Herald" writes:—

Largely because of Congress picketing, thousands of merchants in Bengal are facing ruin on the eve of the Pujah (Hindu Christmas) holidays.

Shopkeepers in the bazaars pin on this festival their hopes of making the chief profits of the year.

The economic depression is a contributory factor in the present situation; but in addition, months of picketing have stifled the trade in Lancashire fancy goods, in buying which the the villagers use a year's savings.

It is computed that 10,000 hand weavers in Bengal, who for generations have carried on a special industry in the production of wares from Lancashire thread, are poverty-stricken on account of the boycott.

A feature of the situation from the Indian point of view is that the demand for swadeshi (Indian-made cloth) has not increased in proportion to the collapse of the sales of Lancashire piece goods.

This is mainly because the price of swadeshi is 50 per cent. higher than that of imported cloth.

Bengal as a whole is facing the most dismal Pujah in its history.

Added to the political unrest is the fact that the cultivators of jute—on which the prosperity of the province depends—are receiving only half the amount it costs them to produce the commodity.

They are weighed down with debts to the moneylenders, and the landowners are already crying out that they cannot collect their dues.

Thus, the Government is also faced with an acute financial crisis.

This is the position in which the Governor of Bengal, Sir Stanley Jackson, will to-day meet the relief who has come from England to take over the reins of government.

"LOITERING TO CAUSE ABSTENTION"

—:o:—

An Offence Under The Ordinance.

BOMB CASE ACCUSED BEFORE MAGISTRATE

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, October 13.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate has directed the issue of a notice upon Sjt. Jogendra Nath Maitra, ex-M.L.C., and Zamindar of Pabna, to show cause why he should not forfeit the amount of bond, viz, Rs. 1,000, signed on behalf of Sjt. Satindranath Sen of Patukhali, Sjt. Sen, it will be recalled, was bound over to be of good behaviour for certain period during which he violated the law under the picketing ordinance and was convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

'Is loitering in or near the college with a view to merely requesting boys not to attend their classes penalised under the Viceregal Ordinance" was the question raised in the High Court in connection with the application moved on behalf of Sjt. Satindranath Sen against his conviction by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, who sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A COLLEGE PICKETER.

Sjt. Sen was charged with abetting molestation of students of the Presidency College in July last, his own admission being that he only asked picketers to induce students of college not to attend their classes and to use only moral persuasion in doing so.

The court held that intimidation or molestation was not necessary and that under the Act loitering with a view to causing abstention was sufficient. At application was rejected.

SUHASINI DEVI'S CASE.

Suhashini Devi who was arrested during the recent raid at Chandernagore and was so long in the police custody has been released by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a bail of Rs. 500.

The hearing of the case has been fixed for Friday.

Mr. Narendranath Dutt and Mr. Devendranath Gupta who were arrested in connection with the recent bomb outrages were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and remanded until Monday.—A. P.

MAHADEV DESAI TO BE RELEASED ON 24TH INST.

—:o:—

Loses 29 lbs. In Weight?

A Bombay correspondent writes: "My friend who had been to see his brother, now in Sabarmati Jail, saw Sjt. Mahadevbhai Desai, whom he found reduced very much. His original weight was 156 lbs. Now it is 127 lbs. He will be released before 24th instant.

COMPARED TO SACRIFICES OF THE JAILED.

—:o:—

'Merchants' Sacrifices Nothing.'

SEN GUPTA RECALLS CONFERENCES FOISTED ON EGYPT & IRELAND.

KARACHI, Oct. 14.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta who arrived here yesterday with Mrs. Sen Gupta addressed five local Indian Mercantile bodies called "The Mahajan Mandal" at Khalidina Hall last evening. He deprecated the request of the local merchants to be allowed gradually to dispose of the stocks of foreign cloth.

It would be interpreted as a sign of weakness which Britishers would take undue advantage of. He urged them to realise the great sacrifices of Mahatma Gandhi, and thousand persons in jail compared to which the sacrifices of the merchants were nothing.

Mr. Sen Gupta said that those attending the Round Table Conference were not representatives of India. The British people had cleverly foisted such an idea on credulous Indians who had been gulled into participating in the Conference.

British people foisted similar conferences on the Irish and the Egyptian people. He prophesied the failure of the Conference and the holding of another conference after Indians had won their victory.

Mr. Sen Gupta was then taken in a procession through the Indian quarters of the City on the termination of which he addressed a large public meeting appealing to all to carry out the decision of the Congress Working Committee to the very letter.—A. P.

PERSIAN ART TREASURES IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Persian art treasures estimated to be worth two millions sterling including contributions from Shah were landed at Rotherhithe this morning and conveyed in motor vans, guarded by police, to Burlington House for exhibition of Persian art in January. Treasures were brought by steamer Baharistan among cargo of dates and figs. They were sent by aeroplanes across desert to Persian Gulf where they were transhipped.—Reuter.

SHOTS EXCHANGED WITH POLICE.

—:o:—

None Injured.

MYMENSINGH, Oct. 14.

Five shots were fired successively at a police sub-Inspector and a constable at Jamalpur last night by three men who are absconding. The police retaliated with six shots. None of the police party was injured. The effect of the bullets upon the assailants is unknown.—A. P.

"THE WHEEL BRINGS ME SLEEP."

How Mahatmaji Loves And Labours For The People.

MIRABEN'S CALL TO INDIANS

After an extensive tour through Bengal, Behar and Madras Presidency Miraben has returned to Bombay and intends visiting the Sabarmathi Ashram before undertaking a tour through the villages of Gujerat for khadi propaganda. She will then leave for Sind, Punjab, U. P. and Karachi.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" she gave the following impressions of her tour:—

BUY MORE KHADI.

"I have just returned from an extensive Khadi propaganda tour of two months' duration. When I set out, we were carrying on a campaign of self-rationing, because of the tremendous demand Khadi, at a time when supplies ran short. During my tour, I found much Khadi activity going on in all provinces; and, now on my return I am able to assure that we have ample stocks and the public can buy Khadi freely. Much of the new Khadi is a bit coarse, because, it is the production of new centres, the output of humble, unpractised hands; but, it should be a sacred duty to buy that Khadi in order that our famishing brothers and sisters of the villages may get the promised market for their newly made goods. The more Khadi we buy, the more rapidly these amateur fingers become skilled and Khadi will become cheaper, finer and more plentiful. Let here be a quick return on the little capital that the infant industry of Khadi is putting up, in order that the money may go out again and again, ever increasing the Khadi output and bringing comfort and hope to our starving millions.

WHEEL BRINGS SLEEP TO MAHATMAJI.

We all know how deeply Gandhiji feels with regard to the importance of Khadi. We should recall how, while he was still amongst us and free to speak, Mahatmaji impressed us, day in and day out that Khadi was an absolute necessity for the Indian masses and that no Swaraj could be a 'pucca' Swaraj which did not consider fidst and foremost the vital necessities of the rural millions. To-day, Gandhiji is locked up behind the prison walls; but, we know that his mind is continually concentrated on the Charkha. I think there has not been a single letter that I have received from him in which he has not mentioned Khadi and spinning. This week's letter which I have just received devotes two long pages entirely to the subject.

Here are a few extracts from his recent letters:—

"The wheel and the thinking about it, make the time fly, and at the end of the day, I get good sleep, which, to me means more than food." (Dated 14th September 1930).

"I am daily making slight improvements in the wheel and it gives me less and less trouble. The greater the mastery over the wheel the greater is the pleasure of spinning and the less the fatigue." (Dated 22nd September 30.)

MUSIC IN CARDING.

"I am making daily progress and so do I know what fatigue on that wheel is. It runs with perfect smoothness — — — — the carding gives real music — — — — I want to reach a high standard both in spinning and carding — — — — I have now confidence that I should do better — — — — For me it is God's work. If He wills it, He will give me the strength and the ability" (28th September 30).

These are but a few samples of the letters which I get it from him every week and nothing could show more clearly the sacred importance which Gandhiji gives to the wheel and the carding bow. We acknowledge his foresight, his understanding of the Indian people and his inherent love and sympathy for the suffering millions. It is, therefore, as clear as the light of Heaven that we should all of us, do all we can, to further the cause of Khadi so near and so dear to Gandhiji's heart."

DICK BARTHELMESS
IS COMING TO ENTERTAIN YOU DURING
DIVALI HOLIDAYS
KEEP YOUR DATES OPEN.

INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS FOR ABROAD.

—:o:—

Mr. Gupta Appointed For Hamburg.

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

In pursuance of the recently sanctioned scheme for the appointment of the Indian Trade Commissioners in certain countries in addition to the existing appointment of the Indian Trade Commissioner in London the Government of India have selected Mr. S. N. Gupta I. C. S., at present Deputy Trade Commissioner in London to be the Indian Trade Commissioner at Hamburg.

Mr. Gupta is expected to assume charge of his new office early next year. Steps are also being taken to make selection for the post of the Indian Trade Commissioner at Milan through the Public Service Commission, selection for this post being made from persons not in service of the Government. The selection for a third post of the Indian Trade Commissioner at Alexandria is under consideration.—A. P.

HOBBS AND SUTCLIFFE TO EXHIBITION MATCHES.

Cricket Tournament At Roshanara Club Delhi.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 14.

The Annual Cricket Carnival at the Roshanara Club will commence this year from November 9th, with finals on 21st, 22nd, and 23rd. Five teams have intimated their intention to participate. A feature of this year's tournament will be exhibition matches on the 13th, 14th, and 15th in which Hobbs and Sutcliffe are expected to play.

AGITATORS GOING STRONG IN SPAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Madrid.—An Official note states that Government on October 9 took energetic action against a large number of labour agitators. Many of their leaders have been arrester and imprisoned at Barcelona. Orders for their arrest, however, have had no effect in restraining some agitators. Police and civil guards have been mobilised in several provincial capitals General Berenguer told pressmen in this connection that no conspiracy had been discovered, but [illegible] suspension [illegible] activities.—Reuter.

HALT!!! PATRIOTS.

HERE IS FINE & DELICIOUS
CHAND BRAND TEA
Blended & Packed by Purely Swadeshi concern.
YELLOW LABEL A SPECIALITY
Moderate in Price. Sold in Tins & Packets everywhere.
Managing Agents:—
SAPAT & CO.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 2.
Main Road, Nasik. Ravivar Peth, Poona.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

:o:

CLOTH MARKET NEWS INFLUENCE PRICE CHANGES.

A Process Of Readjustment.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

The improvement in the mill cloth demand gave hopes of some stability to the values of Mill Shares. But the political developments in this country took a serious turn and the new ordinance has a weakening effect. At the top of this nervousness the decision of the Bombay Piecegoods merchants to re-open their shops of foreign coth came as a bombshell. It seems that times are against Bulls. The closing down of the Stock Exchange at a time when the situation gave hopeful signs is telling against the market. It must be admitted that the speculation long interest must be liquidated and this process of readjustment of the situation must take place before any sustained improvement is recorded. During the last three months most of the economic causes have undergone huge changes and an equilibrium between agricultural and Industrial pursuits must be arrived at. With this basis, it is anticipated that prices must decline to a level where investors step in to take care of the floating long interest.

However it is not a time for Bears to be too bold and increase short interest as any such move on the part bears particularly at a time when the market is subject to sudden changes in the political situation.

Mill shares opened well below last closing prices and heavy nervous long liquidation influenced by opening of the foreign cloth shops. If foreign cloth sales are resumed, it is bound to have some adverse effect on the demand of Indian Mill Cloth. Thus this new development was construed to be bearish and the liquidation was the natural outcome. However later on the receipt of the news of the inability of shop-keepers to resume foreign cloth sales today, caused heavy short covering and prices recovered few points from the lowest level touched. Bombay Burmas and Tata Hydros were weak. Tata Steel Defds maintained firm tone whiles Ordinary shares after declining to Rs. 26/8 closed very steady.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

:o:

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Bombay Dyeing 662,47,52,38,57
Century 235,27,35 26,25.41
Colaba 96,102
Crescent 65,66
Fazul 380,61,67,56,67,66
Indore 326,11,22
Madhowji 306
Nagpur 386,82,88
New Great 135,41
Pearl 195,85,93
Simplex 50,40,51,50
Swadeshi 287,80,85
Burma 570,68,72
Hydro 110,8,7,8
Tram 123-2,21-14-23-2
Deff. 285,93
Ord. 27,26-12,8,29
Bundi 14-8
Indian 186,82,85
Katni Ord. 156
Alcock 165

	MILLS.	
100	Ahm. Advance	330
50	Apollo	3-4
10	Bom. Cotton P.	3-12
500	Bom. Cotton	130
250	Bom. Dyeing	657-8
250	Bradbury P.	160
250	Bradbury	130
100	Century	241-4
500	Central India P.	467-8
100	Central India	388-12
100	Colaba	102-8
100	Coorla	150
100	Crescent	66-4
250	Currim	72-8
250	David	110
250	Dawn	510
220	Ed. Sassoon	70
200	Ed. Sassoon	70
10	E D. Sassoon D.	0-7-3
100	Elphinstone P.	20
100	Elphinstone	6-12
250	Fazulbhoy	366-4
100	Finlay	115
1000	Framji Petit	180
100	Gokak	137-8
1000	Hindustan	1550
100	Indore Malwa	322-8
100	Jamshed Pref.	75
250	Jamshed	15
50	Kastoorchand	12
100	Khatau	105
100	Kohinoor .	116-4
250	Laxmi	1050
100	Madhowji	30
250	Madras United	310
1000	Maneckji Petit	800
100	Meyer Sassoon	45
1000	Morarji	400
50	Mysore	115
200	New Great P.	150
250	New Great	141-4
100	New City	55
250	Pabani	112-8
250	Pearl	193-12
100	Phoenix	311-4
10	Premier	1-2-0
100	Shapurji	6-2-0
1000	Sholapur	1400
250	Simplex	50
100	Swan	110
100	Swadeshi	285
25	Tata P.	14
25	Tata	23
500	Vishnu P.	587-8
500	Vishnu	1625
1000	Western	710
	BANKS.	
100-50	Baroda	70
50-25	Central	15
£10-5	Eastern	74
500	Imperial	1222-8
500-125	Imperial Contr.	307-8
100-50	India	81
5	Union	3-3-0
	CEMENT.	
10	Bundi	14-8
70	Gwalior	96
250	Indian	185
100	Katni 1st P.	98-8
100	Katni 2nd P.	105
40	Katni Df.	615
100	Katni	160
10	Punjab P.	9-10-0
10	Punjab	9-8
100	Shahabad	132-8
	INSURANCE.	
10	Jupiter P.	9-0
15	Jupiter	8-8
15	New India	17-6
200-100	Orental	1650
10	Vulcan	5-12
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad	122-8
1000	Andhra Val. P	1000
1000	Andra Val.	612-8
50	Bom. Tram P.	64-8
50	Bom. Tram	123-2
1000	Tata Hydro P.	107-4
100	Tata Hydro	108-12
1000	Tata Power P.	1115
1000	Tata Power	443-12
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	780
100	Amritsar Patti	116-0
100	Central Provin.	89
100	Dho. Barramati	83
100	Guzrat	67-8
90	Mandra Bhon	68-0
500	Tapti Valley	683-12
	MINING.	
10	Central India	2-2
10	Shivrajpur	13
150	Tata Steel 1 P.	125
10	Tata Steel 2 P.	51
30	Tata Steel D.	293-12
75	Tata Steel	29
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	Alcock	165
80	Bom. Uganda	20-0
250	Bom. Steam P.	190
250	Bom. Steam	165
50	Bom. Telephone	43-12
8 s	Brit. B. Petrol	3-3
125	Bom. Burma Old	572-8
50	Bom. Burma New.	222-8
100	Ind. Bleaching	105
15	Scindia	7-3

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Oct. 14.

As a protest against the decision of the Piecegoods merchants to open the market, no business in the Cotton Market done to-day.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, October 14.

100 Mthabhai Nathoo Ganjdundwara 145
174 Currimbhai Khurja 140
54 Arjun Khimji 4hopda 145
29 Simplex Mill Adoni 215
95 Gokaldas Dossa Amraoti 159
200 Do. Warora 159
145 A. Damodar Khamgaon 162½
40 Bussan and Company Wun 163
100 Currimbhai Dabhoi 186
144 P. Crystal and Co. Arbi 160
150 Gokuldas Dossa Limbdi 171½
78 Curla Mill Seram 163

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 13.

Java Sugar. Fine White Dutch Standard. No. 25
C. & F. Calcutta.
Nov/Dec Sellers 7/9
C. & F. Bombay.
Nov/Dec. Sellers 7/10
C. F. Karachi.
Nov/Dec. Sellers 7/10

LNODON EXCHANGES.

London, Ort. 13.

T T London on Berlin 20.44-3/3
T T London on Amsterdam 12.05-1/2
T T London on Brussels 34.84
T T London on Madrid 49.37
T T London on Milan 92.81
T T London on Berne 25.00
T T London on Paris 123.93
T T London on Prague 163.74

THE TATA OIL MILLS QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown
Bombay. Oct. 14

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 344/ per ton.
Filtered Tilseed Oil Ready Rs. 24/ per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 100/ per ton.

:o:

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSCN.

Bombay. Oct. 14.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/10 Highest Rs. 33/12/6 Lowest Rs. 33/9 Closing 33/10/6
Groundnus Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 31/4 Highest Rs. 31/12/6 Closing Rs. 31/9.

THE KHATAV MAKANJI SPG. AND WG. CO. LTD.

Half Yearly Report.

The half yearly report ending June, 1930, of the Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltu., shows a gross profit of Rs. 3,27,264. After deducting the sum of Rs. 32,726 as Agents' commission, the net profit of Rs. 2,94,538 was set aside against Building and Machinery depreciation funds. This result of the six months' working will be considered satisfactory, and the Agents deserve to be congratulated for the economic and efficient management at a time when other mills fared unfavourably and some were forced to close down.

During the unprecedented strike of 1928 wheih lasted about six months the late Mr. Mulraj Khatau, the senior partner in the Agency firm, had made arrangements at his own expense to distribute grain to the work-people, which speaks for the benevolent work done. In the critical years of mill industry, in the interests of the shareholders, the Agents had forgone the right of minimum commission and contented themselves with 10 per cent. only on the profits.

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources):

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. 1930 to 1st Oct. 1930.	11,699
Total for the corresponding period last season.	15,469
Exports for the week ending 29th Sept.:—	
To European Ports	7,036
To Japan	3,417
To Bombay	240
Total	10,693
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. to 1st Oct 1930.	34,046
Total for the corresponding perfod last season	50,604

:o:

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Oct. close at 5s. 7d. —4 1/4d.
Dec. close at 5s. 7 1/8d. —2 7/8d.
Mar. close at 5s. 7 1/4d. —2 3/4d.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

November 14.70 up 6.
February 13.55 up 2.
Chicago wheat market was closed on Monday, the 13th instant.

LONDON PRODCE.

London, Oct. 13.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.
Quoted Dec/Jan. £5-2-6
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.
Sellers Oct/Nov. £13-7-6
Rapeseed. Toria, ton.
Sellers Oct/Nov. £11-10-0

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 13.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
Sellers Oct/Nov. £14-7-6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
Sellers Nov/Dec. £14-7-6
Linseed. La Plata, C.I.F. ton.
Sellers Oct/Nov. £12-0-0
Linseed Bombay, ton.
Sellers Oct/Nov. £15-2-6

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 13

Linseed, Old Naked, cwl.
Paid and Further Buyers.
Nov-Dec. 23/6
Linseed, Old Naked, cwl.
Paid and Further Buyers.
Jan/Apl. 23/1-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 13.

Smoked Sheet. Standard Ribbed, lb., Spot 3-7/8d. Sellers

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 13

Rozario Santa Fe, 62½ lbs. Cargoes. Quoted October 27/9
Barletta Russo, 61½ lbs. Cargoes. Quoted Oct/Nov. 26/6
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels. Sellers Afloat 23/9
Wheat. Choice White Karachi Parcels.
Sellers Oct/Nov. 23/3

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 13.

Interest Day to Day Loans 1-1/2 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 2 p.c.
Bank Bills. 3 months 2-5/32 p.c.
Banks Bills. 6 months 2-11/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills. 3 months 3-1/4p.c.
Fine Trade Bills. 6 months 3-3/4 p.c.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 13.

Silver.—Market is quiet.
Spot 16-3/4
Forward 16-3/4

LONDON GOLD

London, Ort. 13.

Bar Gold, Fine. per oz. £4-4-1/2

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 13

Copper, Brazlers £58-1/2
Yellow Metal £47-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £13
Corrugated Sheet 24 Gauge £11-5/3
Tin English Ingots £115-1/2

STRIKE IN ANDHERI MATCH FACTORY.

"Withholding Wages For 2 Months".

(From A Correspondent.)

On Saturday the 4th instant, the workers in the Andheri Match Factory struck work as they are not paid their wages for the work done since 16th August 1930 up-to-date.

The main grievances of the workers were:—

(1) Reduction of wages; (2) Wages withheld for three consecutive fortnights since 16th August; (3) Hours of work more than ten; (4) Alleged harassment of Mukadams and other petty-officers, such as abusive language and beating, kicking, etc.; (5) Victimisation; (6) No care being taken in case of accidents whatsoever.

On Friday 10th instant a conference was held between Messrs. Madan of the Labour Office, Huseinbhoy Lalji, the proprietor and Mr. V. L. Mehta and Mr. Sahasrabudhe, delegates of the Andheri Labour Union. The next day the strikers went in a procession to the Match Factory to demand their wages. Mr. Gulam Hussein, the man in charge promised to do the needful.

Meetings of the strikers are being held daily.

The workers are strong and determined to fight till finish.

BREEDING OF HIGH CLASS GIR COWS.

:o:

In the course of a visit to the Gowshala at Kandivli Mr. V. G. Gokhale, Professor of Agriculture at the Agricultural College, Poona, has made the following remarks in appreciation:—

"I visited the Bombay Gowrakshak Mandali's Gowshala at Kandivli with 60 students of B.Ag. Class on the 4th instant, to show to the students the excellent work of the Mandali and the breeding of a high class of Gir cows. We are very much pleased with the remarkable progress achieved. The students had also a fine opportunity and object-lesson of the management of Live-stock under the Konkan conditions. We cherish our best wishes for the institution and for the rapid adoption for their example by other Gorakshana institution."

POPULARISING INDIAN DRUGS.

:o:

Museum To Be opened At Karachi.

Mr. R. L. Mehta writes:—

To help in the boycott of foreign goods and to popularise Indian medicines, perfumery, soaps, and toilet preparations etc., the "Bharat Commercial Museum" will be established, at Karachi on the Diwali day.

The manufacturing chemists and firms in India are requested to immediately send samples, along with the literature of their best preparations, for the Museum.

FATAL SEQUEL TO LONG-STANDING DISPUTE?

:o:

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Oct. 13.

A Cocanada message says police searched the premises of East Godavery District Congress Committee in connection with certain proscribed literature. Nothing incriminating was found. Police drew after the search.

Trivandrum.—News is received from Ponkunahan, North Travancore were a pariah is alleged by having thrown a kind of bomb of glass pieces and nails at the Choultry keeper of the locality causing his instant death. The culprit thereafter surrendered before the local Magistrate. The cause of that act is stated to be longstanding property dispute between the pariah and he tvictim.

WILL BERG AND FOREMAN MEET?

:o:

Former Promoter's Re-appearance.

The Kid Berg Al Foreman clash is not likely to come off for many months. Tko or three promoters claim to have Foreman's signature to fight for them. In this connection it will be interesting to readers to know that Major Arnold Wilson who staged the Gibbons—Bloomfield fight at Wembley seven years ago, has come into the promoting game again. He was always popular figure and treated the principals well.

CARNERA'S CONQUEROR SUSPENDED.

Jim Maloney, who must get a chance to fight for the world's title has been indefinitely suspended by the American Boxing Commission for participating in a fight Carnera the Italian who is on the "black" list owing to alleged faked encounters with some negro opponents.

H. N. BRAILSFORD AND INDIAN NATIONALISM.

(Continued from Page 6.)

cupies. That was his main defence and an irresistible one, too, I felt, when he was vehemently heckled. Of course, a man of Mr. Brailford's experience and status in his profession could easily meet the onslaught of the undergraduates' best efforts at showing him up in the I. L. P.'s most damnable weaknesses; and he emerged quite triumphant out of it, it must be admitted in fairness to him. It is not the mere dialectical skill and superiority (which any fool may possess) so much as that passionate fire of the soul that Mr. Braisford, as a critic, essentially of his own party, possesses in a large measure which make his honest, outspoken writing rise above the level of general hypocrisy and goody-goodyism with which we are so familiar. His views may be and actually are not acceptable to us; we have to make a due allowance for them. We shall always define our differences with reciprocal frankness; and we shall also continue to respect and honour the pen and personality of this gallant son of England who stands out so unique and brilliant, away from the mire of corruption, with his admirable qualities of courage and sense of English honour.

Mr. Rajah On The Way To Win Freedom.

:o:

Mr. H. D. Rajah, President, Bombay Suburban District Youth League, in the course of a statement says:—

"After my release from jail many friends and co-workers have been asking me as to what I am going to do, and what my future programme is. The whole country has stood as one man in the fight for winning India's Independence. The time has arrived when the Congress should stiffin its programme for the achievement of our objective.

Our new programme is on the basis of the amendment moved at Lahore by myself and Sjt. Subas Bose and we intend to work on that line.

The Bombay Suburban District Youth League is organising soon a Conference of Youths at Bandra, and we have invited Sjt. Bose to preside over the Conference. I hope all the Congressmen in the city and the suburbs and youths will actively co-operate and intensify the struggle."

SIR P. C. SETHNA REPRESENTS HIMSELF ONLY.

BOMBAY, Oct. 13.

With reference to the criticisms made in various quarters that Sir Phiroze Sethna is going to the Round Table Conference against the wishes of the Indian mercantile community in Bombay, and that he cannot claim to represent them, he wishes to state that he has made no such claim, nor has the invitation been extended to him as a representative of the Indian commercial community.—A. P.

G. I. P. STRIKERS.

BERHAMPUR. (Ganjam) Oct. 9.

Through All India Railwaymen's Federation:—

In view of the fact that the G. I. P. Railway Administration have not as yet reinstated the strikers in the last G. I. P. strike, the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Federation has resolved to observe the 26th instant as "G. I. P. Railwaymen's day" and to hold meetings all over India to protest against the action of the authorities.

THE SALT ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

:o:

The Secretary, Salt Enquiry Committee, writes:—

The Committee appointed by the Government of India composed of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., and Mr. C. H. Pitt, to enquire into the question of increasing the sources of supply of salt in India so that the requirements of the Calcutta Market can be supplied, will be taking oral evidence in Bombay from the 24th of October till the 31st of October 1930. A short questionnaire has been prepared and persons interested are requested to refer to the Secretary—Mr. K. G. Jacob, M.A., Town Hall, Bombay, if they wish to place their views before the Committee or to obtain a copy of the questionnaire. Reference to the Secretary should be made as soon as possible as the time is limited.

Berlin's New Synagogue.

The new synagogue of Berlin's Jewish congregation, situated in the Prinzregentenstrasse, has just been consecrated. A striking feature is an iron curtain, which can be raised from the floor to cut off the apse, with its "Holy of Holies," and thus make the building available also for secular purposes, such as lectures and concerts. This represents a return to tradition, for the ancient synagogues were at the same time centers of learning and meeting places of the congregation. The new synagogue has a monumental dome nearly 100 feet in diameter, the largest in Berlin. The main auditorium seats 2,000 persons.

A TIP TO INDIAN MANUFACTURERS.

'The CONGRESS BULLETIN'

Dated 12th October, 1930, says:—

"SWADESHI BAZAR & EXHIBITION"

"They are the order of the day in our city. Many have opened, some are being organised and others are contemplated. The organisers of such Swadeshi Bazaars and Exhibitions should bear in mind the following points when they are opening such Bazaars and exhibitions, viz.:—

"(1) These Bazaars are not meant for selling goods only. (2) They are not meant for making money. (3) They are not meant for profit-making by the organisers. (4) They are not meant for a collection of miniature shops where all kinds of goods are huddled together."

"These Bazaars and Exhibitions should and ought to aim at:—

"(1) The promotion and encouragement of pure Indian made goods. (2) Putting before the public the articles and goods that can be manufactured in India by Indians. (3) Providing opportunities for manufacturers of Swadeshi articles test the saleability of their goods and know as to how their goods stand in comparison with those of others and the taste of the consumers and adopt to their needs. (4) Advertising the Indian made goods in the best possible way. It has been noticed of late that the tendency of the organisers is mostly directed to get as many stalls as possible in quite a big space with unartistic constructions of stalls. It is necessary that more attention should be paid towards the construction, decorations and the proper and attractive display of goods inside the stalls, and arrangements inside the Bazaar."

THE ONLY BAZAAR WHICH SATISFIES THE ABOVE POINTS

STUDENTS' SWADESHI-BAZAR

FIRST OPEN AIR BAZAAR AT
FRENCH BRIDGE, CHAWPATTY
The Bazaar opens on the 18th October.

THE BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION
SHINGHANEE BUILDINGS,
Opp. Congress House, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

Free | MUSIC WEEK | Free
IN
SWADESHI BAZAR
DAILY CHANGES IN PROGRAMME
To-day Music by Prof. Phatak.
TIME 3 P.M. TO 10 P.M.
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SCOPE OF PICKETING ORDINANCE

Full Texts Of High Court's Judgment in Mrs. Lukmani's Case

MOLESTING A SHOPKEEPER IS THE ONLY OFFENCE

The following are the full texts of the judgments delivered by Mr. Justice Madgavkar and Mr. Justice Barlee at the High Court in the reference made by the Seesions nudge of Thana in the case of Mrs. Lukmani. In acquitting her, their Lordships gave important rulings on the correct interpretation of the relevant sections of the Picketing Ordinance. A summary of Mr. Madgavkar's judgment was published in these columns some time ago.

Mr. Justice Madgavkar said:—This is a reference by the Sessions Judge of Thana inviting us to set aside the conviction and sentence under section 4 of Ordinance V of 1930, on the accused, Sakinabai, wife of Badruddin Lukmani, who who was sentenced by the Resident Magistrate, Kurla, to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 4 months and to pay a fine of Rs. 100/ in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The accused is a resident of the village of Chembur, near Bombay. Two constables seated that from 10/30 a.m. till mid-day on the day in question the accused was standing about 25 or 30 paces from the country liquor shop, and that she dissuaded a certain number of persons from going into the shop. The accused alleged that there was no need for her to dissuade because there were no customers. She took no other part in the proceedings

MAGISTRATES' FINDING.

The Resident Magistrate, Kurla, held, firstly, that the accused was loitering near the country liquor shop at Chembur, secondly, that she did so with a view to cause the country liquor shop-keeper to atbstain from keeping his shop open as he had a right to do, and thirdly, that she hindered him in the use of the shop, and therefore she was guilty under section 4 of the Ordinance and sentenced her as above on the 7th July 1930. She did not appeal, but the learned Sessions Judge has made the present reference. His grounds shortly are that even if the learned Magistrate was right on the first point, he was wrong in his inferences on the second and the third points, the accused acted with the object of persuading people to give up drink not of compelling the shop-keeper to give up his business and her act did not amount to molestation as defined by section 3 of the Ordinance.

Mr. Divatia as "amicus curiae" in support of the reference argues that firstly, the accused's statement as that of a lady of position should be preferred that she did not even dissuade customers, secondly, that in any case, her object was the object of all temperance workers, viz., to dissuade people from drink as a poison physical, mental and moral, and that such an act with such an object is not 'molestation' within section:

It is contended by the learned Government Pleader that the words in the section 'with a view' do not mean merely the immediate object or purpose, but include more remote consequences, and that as persistent dissuion of people from resorting to liquor shops may result in the closing of the business. Such a consequence is a view within the meaning of section 3, and the accused's action, is, therefore, molestation.

We assume for the purposes of the present case that the accused was standing near the shop in order to dissuade would be customers, if she could. from resorting for drink to that shop. The question is whether on these facts she is guilty of molestation under section 3 of Ordinance V of 1930.

The arguments have gone somewhat far and various hypothetical cases have been placed before us. Speaking for myself, it is preferable, I think, in interpreting the law, to confine ourselves strictly to the facts found above and to see whether they do or do not fall in the legal definition of the offence. We are not concerned in this Court with considerations political or religious on either side. To a Mahommedan like the accused, drink is strictly forbidden by her religion; and dissausion at least of her co-religionists may be a sacred duty. On the other hand Government derives a large revenue from excise and is to that extent interested in the free sale of liquor. But it was conceded by the learned Government Pleader that the definition on his interpretation was wide enough and in fact it obviously followed from his argument that a temperance worker, who had no other object except to reduce the evil of drink would be guilty of molestation under the Ordinance.

WHAT IS MOLESTATION?

The Ordinance in express terms is to provide against certain forms of intimidation, and the word 'intimidate' occurs in section 3 and in various other places. Section 3 runs as

"For the purposes of this Chapter a person is said to molest another person, who with a view to cause such other person to abstain from doing or to do any act which such other person has a right to do, or to abstain from doing, obstructs or uses violence to or intimidates such other person or anyone in whom such person is interested, or loiters at or near a house where such person or anyone in whom such person is interested resides or works or carries on business or happens to be, or persistently follows him from place to place, or interferes with any property owned or used by him or deprives him of or hinders him in the use thereof.

In he present case, the accused is found to have molested the shop-keeper, because with a view to cause the shop-keeper to close his shop, which he had a right to keep open, she loitered near the shop where he carried on the business of selling liquor. She is not found to have molested any particular customer; and it was not argued for the Crown that it was open to us to alter the finding and canvicion into molestation of the customer.

INTENTION.

The question reduces itself, to this, whether the accused's attempts to persuade people of the evils of drink and to dissuade them from resoruing to the shop, could be said to be with a view to cause the shop-keeper to close his shop. There is no particular magic, in my opinion, in the word 'view.' View is defined by Webster as 'that which is looked towards or kept in sight as an object.' Intention, purpose, object and view are all allied. In this section as in other penal sections, the view or the object has to be inferred from the acts. There is no evidence here whatever to show that the accused had any knowledge of the shop-keeper, or that the shop-keeper was in sight, or that she, in any way, molested him in the sense in which the word is employed in its ordinary sense. 'Molestation' is defined in Webster as an act of molesting, or state of being molested, disturbance, annoyance, hostile, pestering or vexatious interference, etc. Usually the person molested is the person accosted and pestered. It is admitted by the learned Government Pleader that wide as are the words 'anyone in whom such person is interested', a possible customer is not a person in whom the shop-keeper is interested or "vice versa." If so, it is clear from the definition in section 3, the words 'such other person' that the person molested must be the same person as the person to whose legal rights obstruction is to be caused. If the section is analysed and applied, the result is as follows:

(1) B. namely, the shop-keeper, has a legal right to keep his shop open. (2) A must intend to interfere with the exercise of such legal right by the shop-keeper and (3) A must obstruct or intimidate or use violence to him or loiter near his place of business. If all three are proved. A is guilty of molestation.

PICKETER'S OBJECT.

With all respect for the argument for the Crown, it appears to me difficult to hold without definite evidence, that a person, who, rightly or wrongly, is convinced of the evils of drink and of his duty to persuade others of such evil, must necessarily be presumed to have in view to cause any loss to the shop-Keeper or of interference with the shop-keeper's rights. On the contrary, it is not going too far to say that in the case of the ordinary temperance workers, it is the welfare of the drinker which occupies the mind of the worker and not the gain or loss to the shop-keeper. It may be conceded, that cases are possible in which such loss or interference is definitely aimed at. For instance, if a rival shop-keeper places persons, in order to divert customers from the shop of his rival on to his own shop, he might conceivably be said to have in view, not the welfare of the would be customer, but interference with his rival's rights to keep his shop open. But without some such evidence, I am unable to assent to the proposition that dissuading people from drink necessarily connotes and compels a conclusion of interference with the right of a shop-keeper to keep his shop open. I agree on this point with learned Sessions Judge. And the inference of the Magistrate, thterefore, is in my opinion wrong, that the accused loitered with a view to cause the country liquor shop-keeper to abstain from keeping his shop open.

On the ordinary canons of interpretation it is not open to us to consider the Statement of objects and reasons in the case of an Act. If the Legislature o rthe Governor General desires to make temperance work, by which I mean dissuasion of people from drink, a penal offence, the intention must be clearer than it is in the present definition of 'molestation' in section 3.

The difficulty really arises from the fact that the words "to molest another person who, with a view to cause such other person' necessarily mean that the second 'such other person' must be identical with the 'another person' molested. It is not, therefore, permissible here to jump in one place from the customer to the shop-keeper in another place. The molestation and interference must be of one and the same person in the case of a single offence. The definition, is no doubt, wide. There are certain words such as, "anyone in whom such person is interested" or even 'loiter' which are so wide that they are difficult of definition, and, indeed, of application. It often happens that sections which are widely worded, are from their nature loosely worded and loopholes result. It is not for us, however, because of the width of the definition or of the loopholes, to depart from the plain meaning of the words or to place a forced or a strained construction on them. On the natural and ordinory interpretation of the words "with a view to cause such other person" i.e., the same person molested, it appears to me impossible to hold that accosting the person, viz., the customer, necessarily, is with a view to cause quite another person, the shop-keeper, with whom the accused has no communication, to be interfered with in the exercise of his legal rights.

LOSS TO THE SHOPKEEPER.

Shortly, therefore, I am of opinion that dissuading a customer is not necessarily, and is not proved in this case to be, with a view to cause the shop-keeper loss, even though persistent and successful dissuasion might possibly in the long run result in such loss. As the learned Sessions Judge rightly points out, temperance work is never discouraged, much less penalised, in any civilized Code or country. I am unable to accede to the contention for Government on the words of the present section that the Ordinance penalises it as an offence. If that be the intention, it could and should be plainly and unmistakably so stated in words, which would need no elaborate arguments to make their meaning clear so that the Courts can give effect to them.

Even apart from this view of the law, I am constrained to observe that the sentence was harsh and inappropriate. On the record as it stands, the accused, a respectable woman of 60 felt it her duty to dissuade people from drinking. A sentence of rigorous imprisonment for four months and a fine of Rs. 100 and in default one month's rigorous imprisonment was, in my opinion, excessive, and might even be criticised as vindictive. It is necessary at all times, and not least when respect for the law is being undermined, that whatever the attitude or the politics of any party the Courts should in all respects scrupulously hold the scales even, observe the correct procedure and that they should not by such sentences themselves still further undermine this respect for the law. Such sentences defeat their own object and usually produce an effect contrary to what perhaps they are intended to do. As Government has already, it appears, altered the sentence to simple imprisonment, it is not necessary, particularly in the view of the law which I have taken to labour the point further.

For the reasons stated above, I agree with the view of the learned Sessions Judge and am of opinion that the conviction was wrong in law. I would accept the reference, set aside the conviction and sentence and direct that the accused be set at liberty, and the fine, if paid, be refunded.

MR. BARLEE'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Barlee said:—

I agree The Sessions Judge of Thana has reported to us a case in which a respectable Mahomedan lady has been convicted of an offence under section 4 of Ordinance V of 1930. He recommends, for the reasons given by him, that we should set aside the conviction and sentence.

The facts are very simple. The lady stood for sometime outside a liquor shop, and, according to some police witnesses, she spoke to some would be customers of the liquor licensee with a view to persuading them not to buy liquor. The learned Magistrate has held that her standing outside the shop amounted to loitering within the meaning of the Ordinance and that her purpose was to cause the shop-keeper to abstain from keeping his shop.

HER INTENTION.

It has not been denied that her standing outside the shop did amount to loitering within the meaning of clause 3 of the Ordinance, but we have to see whether there is evidence to justify the finding that her intention was to cause the shop-keeper to abstain from doing any act which he had a right to do, i.e., to abstain from keeping the liquor-shop. We have to discover her intention [illegible] and the evidence is meagre. All that we know is—if the police witnesses had spoken the truth—that she tried to persuade the would be customers from buying liquor. There are at lesat two possible interpretations of her act, (1) (the more probable) that her intention was to promote temperance, and (2) that her intention was to injure the shop-keeper. On the record, the best that can be said for the prosecution is that there is nothing at all to show which of these intentions was in her mind. Accordingly, she should have been given the benefit of the doubt and the Magistrate should have assumed that her primary object was temperance reform.

SECONDARY CONSEQUENCES.

But it has been contended that the lady must be presumed to have known the natural and probable consequence of her conduct, and to have intended it. This doctrine is generally applicable in the case of immediate consequences, but it is not always true that people visualize the remote consequences of their action. More especially it is doubtful whether emotional people can be presumed to realize the consequences of actions dictated by emotion. However, even if the doctrine is of general application for remote as well as immediate consequences it is useless to the Crown in this particular case, for the secondary consequences of the conduct attributed to the lady [illegible] are penalized by the section. The argument is that exhortation to temperance if effective must result in pecuniary loss to a liquor shop-keeper, and that the lady must be presumed to have known and intended that result.

But the section does not penalize loitering with a view to cause loss to another. It speaks of loitering with a view to causing another to abstain from some lawful act, and the difference is material. The word "abstain" conveys the idea that the abstainer has an opportunity of doing or not doing an act. One does not talk of a man abstaining from selling liquor if he has no customers. It seems, then, to follow that the offence aimed at is the attempt to dominate another's will so as to prevent him doing an act which he has an opportunity of doing. In other words the section, as the preamble shows, aims at intimidation. It follows that the only act ascribed to the lady was not punishable, for she cannot be said to have attempted to cause the shop-keeper to abstain either by direct or indirect means. It has not been suggested that the sight of an elderly lady standing near his shop had any effect on his will; and, as I have said, the meagre evidence on record does not justify the presumption that she had any intention to intimidate him.

For these reasons I agree with my learned brother (Mr Justice Madgaoker) that the conduct of the accused did not render her liable to punishment. There is another point. It has been suggested that it was an offence to cause the customers to abstain from drinking, but the wording of the section is clear. They did not live in the shop and what is penalised is loitering near a man's shop or dwelling with a view to cause him, the occupier, to abstain (from what he has a right to do).

For these reasons I agree with the proposed order.

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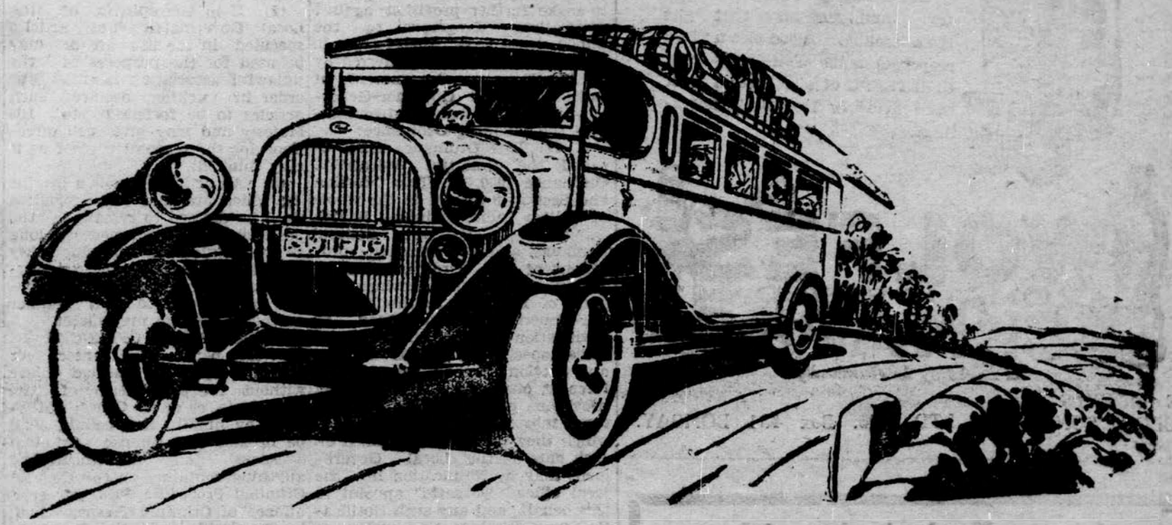

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N.B.

Since the Divine Power of Sree Hanuman and His Blessings were lessened for the past two and a half years we have not given any advertisements in any of the papers. Now that the power and the Blessings are restored from 15th March 1930, we advise to the public through newspapers not to lose this opportunity for consulting us hereafter for their benefits.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS ARE AVAILABLE AT OUR OFFICE FOR PERUSAL.

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Any kind of Hernia either acute of chronic is perfectly cured within a very short time Directions are sent on production of the detailed condition of the disease with one anna stamp.
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LORD IRWIN'S NINTH ORDINANCE.

Full Text.

The following is the text of the Ordinance No. IX of 1930, to make further provision against associations dangerous to the public peace:—

Whereas an emergency has arisen which makes it expedient to make further provision against associations dangerous to the public peace, now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by Section 72 of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:

I. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Unlawful Association Ordinance 1930, (2) This Section and Section 8 extend to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas, and the remaining provisions of this Ordinance shall extend only to such Provinces or parts of Provinces as the Governor-General-in-Council may by Notification in the "Gazette of India" specify, (3) This Section and Section 8 shall come into force at once and the remaining provisions of this Ordinance shall come into force in any area to which they have been extended on such date as the Local Government may by Notification in the local official "Gazette" appoint in this behalf, and any such Notification may relate to the whole of the area to which the said provisions have been extended in the Province or to any part of such area.

II. In this Ordinance, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, (A) Magistrate means in a Presidency Town, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere the District Magistrate. (B) Notified Place means a place notified under Sub-Section (1) of Section 3. (C) Place includes also a house, building, tent, and vessel, and, (D) Unlawful Association means an unlawful association within the meaning of Section 15 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908.

III. (1) The Local Government may by Notification in the local official "Gazette" notify any place within its opinion is used for the purpose of an unlawful association.

(2) The Magistrate, or any Officer authorised in this behalf in writing by the Magistrate, may thereupon take possession of the Notified Place and evict therefrom any person found therein and shall forthwith make a report of the taking of possession to the Local Government.

(3) A Notified Place whereof possession is taken under Sub-Section (2) shall be deemed to remain in the possession of Government so long as the Notification under Sub-Section (1) in respect thereof remains in force.

IV. (1) The Magistrate or Officer taking possession of a Notified Place shall also take possession of all moveable property found therein and shall make a list thereof and submit it with a report of the taking of possession of such moveable property to the Local Government.

(2) If in the opinion of the Local Government any articles specified in the list are or may be used for the purposes of the unlawful association it may by order in writing declare such articles to be forfeited to His Majesty and may give such directions for the disposal thereof as it may think fit.

(3) All articles specified in the list which are not so forfeited shall be deemed to remain in the possession of Government so long as the Notified Place in which they were found remains in the possession of Government and such articles may be used in such manner as the Magistrate may direct.

COGNIZABLE OFFENCES.

V. Any person who enters or remains upon a Notified Place without the permission of the Magistrate, or of an Officer authorised by him in this behalf, shall be deemed to commit Criminal Trespass, and, notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, any such offence of Criminal Trespass shall be Cognizable and Non-Bailable.

VI. Before this Ordinance ceases to have effect or before a Notification under Sub-Section (1) of Section III is cancelled, the Local Government shall give such general or special directions as it may deem requisite regulating the relinquishment by Government of possession of Notified Places and of moveable property found thereon which has not been forfeited to His Majesty.

VII. Every report of the taking of possession of property and every declaration of forfeiture made or purporting to be made under this Ordinance shall, as against all persons be conclusive proof that the property specified therein has been taken possession of by Government or has been forfeited as the case may be, and no proceeding purporting to be taken under this Ordinance shall be called in question by any Court and no Civil or Criminal proceeding shall be instituted against any person for anything done, or in good faith intended to be done, under this Ordinance, or against Government or any person acting on behalf of, or by authority of, Government for any loss or damage caused to, or in respect of, any property whereof possession has been taken by Government under this Ordinance.

VIII. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, all offences punishable under Sub-Section (1) of Section 17 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, shall be Cognizable and Non-Bailable.

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For full enjoyment, be sure to take along your bottle of "4711" Genuine Eau de Cologne. Inhale from the handkerchief or dab on wrists and temples when tired. Its refreshing fragrance will immediately revive and invigorate. It imparts charm and gracefulness, elasticity and joie de vivre.

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presentative: ROBERT BLAU (India), Central Bank Building, Bombay.

PARSI RELIGION.

—:o:—

Dr. Pavry's Lecture In London.

Dr. Jal Dastur Cursetji Pavry the distinguished Parsi Orientalist and author who has just returned to London after attending the second annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the World Conference for International Peace through Religion held at Berne (Switzerland) and after delivering lectures on Parsi Religion at some of the centres of learning in Southern Europe gave the Inaugural lecture of the newly-founded Society for promoting the Study of Religions at the Caxton Hall before a crowded audience on Monday the 22nd September.

Among those present were the Most Hon. the Marquess of Zetland President of the Society Professor Sir E. Denisson Rose, Chairman of the Representative, Chairman of the Executive Committee. The subject of the lecture was Human Personality as conceived by the Zoroastrian Religion," and the Chairman o the meeting was the Rev. Professor Sutton Page, of the University of London.

In introducing the lecturer of the evening Professor Page said: Our learned lecturer, Dr. Pavry, needs no introduction to a London audience. He is a well-known figure in the learned circles of England, and is the author of a number of important works on Parsi Religion. Dr. Pavry is among the foremost thinkers of our day; he is a prolific writer and brings to bear on all he writes a strict scholastic training mingled with a lively and sympathetic imagination. He is one of the leading Orientalists of our day, and an authority on Parsi Religion and Customs. Heartily do we welcome Dr. Pavry to the Society as its first lecturer, because he can give as information on this great religion that we cannot get anywhere else in this country at the moment."

HUMAN PERSONALITY IN ZOROASTRIAN RELIGION.

In introducing the subject of his lecture, Dr. Pavry spoke on the life and message of Zoroaster. Dr. Pavry described him as an historical personage, and spoke on the date and birth-place of Zoroaster environment of his youth, how far fiction and fact seem to be combined in the accounts of his life, religious inspiration and the call to the ministry, visions and the assuption of his office of a prophet, conversion of King Vishtaspa, the Constantine the royal courts and converts, missionary zeal and crusading for the faith the Holy Wars of Zoroastrianism, death of the Prophet. In presenting the development of the Ancient Persian Faith Dr. Pavry spoke on the presumable characteristics of the religion before Zoroaster, primitive elements, naturalistic traits, Zoroastrianism as a new religion, dualism a characteristic feature, the struggle between good and evil. Dr. Pavry then described the Iranian cosmology, the history of the universe. Greek notices of the cosmological ideas of the Persians, order and arrangement of the Universe, laws of nature, ideas concerning creation, the earth and its physical organisation, man and the ancient Iranian ideas of anthropology, physiological and psychological conceptions.

SOME ANSWERED QUESTIONS.

At the close of the lecture questions were asked as to the idea of a bodily resurrection among the Iranian's prior to Zoroaster, the analogies between the Zortastrian conception of a resurrection and those held by the Jews and Christians, the influence exerted by Zoraostrianism upon Judaism and Christianity, the relationship between Zoroastrian dualism and the Manichaean doctrine concerning it, the meaning of 'the annihilation of evil,' and as to the doctrine of free will in Zoroastrianism. The questions were answered in detail by the learned lecturer to the satisfaction of all present.

PROFESSOR PAGE'S TRIBUTE TO DR. PAVRY.

At the end of the question time, Professor Page paid a glowing tribute to the great learning and erudition of Dr. Pavry. He said that they had all learned many things regarding the ancient Faith of Zoroaster and the doctrine concerning Human Personality, and the large number of questions asked showed the keen interest which the lecture aroused.

REMAINING LECTURES OF THE SERIES.

Dr. Pavry's lecture was the first of a series of six lectures, to be delivered fortnightly, on "Man: Human Personality as conceived by the Great Religions." The remaining five lectures will be delivered by Mr. W. Loftus Hare, Dr. L. D. Barnett, Keeper of Oriental Books and MSS. British Museum, Mrs. C. Rhys Davids, D. Litt., Lecturer on Buddhism, School of Oriental Studies, Professor W. E. Soothill, Professor of Chinese, Oxford University, Professor J. P. Bruce, Professor of Chinese School of Oriental Studies.

THE PROPHET'S DAY.

—:o:—

Mr. A. Hameed Hasan writes from Madras.

The Prophet's Day Movement, as often explained and announced, is an international institution to weld all the Muslim races of the world into an homogenous whole and to bring both the Muslims and Non-Muslims on one common platform who meet to pay their humble tribute to the glorious achievements of the Holy Prophet in all the spheres of human activities. The Prophet's Day is celebrated on the 12th day of Babi-ul-Awal every year.

NEXT YEAR'S PROGRAMME.

Moulvi Abdul Majeed Sahib Qarshi, Patti. (Lahore), has recently announced that in consultation with the respected leaders it has been resolved that each year's Commemoration Address should be prepared by the best Muslim and Non-Muslim scholars and translated in all the languages of the world at least two or three months before the celebration of the auspicious day. The addresses for 1931 and 1932 have been already selected. It was at one time contemplated that Mahatma Gandhiji should be approached to write the address for ministrator and experienced 1931. But as he is not now a free man and as it is not known when he may be released from prison, it is intended to ask him in the next year. Lord Headley has been selected to write the Address for 1931. He is a genuine Muslim whose sincerity of purposes and love for truth are so well-known. He is an able author, a tried administrator and experienced traveller. He is a Haji also. His address will undoubtedly throw a new light on the subject.

PROPHET'S DAY FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

The organisers of the Prophet's Day Movement attach a great importance to the uplift of Muslim women so that they may once more occupy the coveted place in the Muslim society which they held with dignity and decorum. Ignorance of their rights and privileges now prevailing among the Muslim women is responsible for their present deplorable condition and it is high time that the Muslim reformers should enlighten them about their legitimate status in the Muslim society. It is intended to fix the first week of next Rabi-ul-Awwal in 1931 as the Women's Week which will be entirely devoted to the propogation of Muslim Women's rights and privileges under Islam. Lectures will be delivered throughout the length and breadth of India on that important subject and Muslim ladies' meetings will be held in all centres of Muslim population. Next Year's celebration will be styled as "The Holy Prophet and the Women's Rights" which will also be the subject of the Public Commemoration Address in 1931. As usual it will be translated in all the languages of Asia and Europe.

"THE ANDHAKSHI ASHRAM."

—:o:—

Home For Bombay's Street And Needy Blind Women.

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 49,797-4-9.

Interest accrued on fixed deposite up to 29th August 1930 Rs. 1,720-2-4 plus interest accrued on current account Rs. 18-1-0, making a total of Rs. 1,738-3-4.

Miss P. Gadiali Rs. 8; D Behramji Rs. 29-8-0; The Hindi Stri Mandal, Kobe, Japan Rs. 275; Miss Anna Latifi £1, i.e., Rs. 13-7-0 and Dr. S. Mohammadi s.5. i.e., Rs. 3-5-9.

Total Rs. 51,865-12-10.

Interest on current account up to date Rs. 117-15-0.

The Dil Pazir Fete held last March realised as net proceeds, which has been already announced Rs. 37,048-5-3.

Total for the fund up to date, therefore, is Rs. 51,982-11-10.

Total including all—Rs. 89,031-1-1.

The object of the Home is that the Blind Women should be fed, clothed, and housed and taught such industries as would enable them to ultimately become happy, contended and useful citizens, instead of being the dejected, miserable and helpless individuals they are to-day. The industries taught will be needle work, cookery, gardening, music basket-making, carpet work and training for domestic service, etc. Funds are urgently needed. Hopes have been received from Government in the way of getting a plot of land at Andheri free of all cost for the Site of the Home.

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MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
Oct.		
18th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
25th	MALWA*	11,709
Nov.		
1st	RAJPUTANA ?	16,644
7th	NALDERA x	16,038
15th	RANPURA	16,601
22nd	MACEDONIA *	11,120
29th	MANTUA	10,946
Dec.		
5th	NARKUNDA *	16,572
13th	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
20th	RAWALPINDI x	16,697
27th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
1931.		
Jan.		
3rd	MOOLTAN x	20,952
10th	RAJPUTANA	16,644
17th	RANCHI *	16,650
24th	RANPURA	16,601
31st	MALOJA x	20,837
Feb.		
7th	MANTUA	10,946
14th	COMORIN *	15,279
21st	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,548
28th	NALDERA x	16,088
Mar.		
7th	KAISAR-I-HIND ©	11,518
14th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
21st	RANPURA ©	16,601
28th	NARKUNDA x	16,572
Apl.		
4th	RANCHI ©	16,650
8th	MOLDAVIA ‡	16,556
11th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
18th	Viceroy of India ©	19,647
25th	MOOLTAN x	20,952
May		
2nd	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
9th	CHITRAL x	15,248
16th	MACEDONIA	11,120
23rd	MALOJA x	20,837
30th	MALWA	11,009

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.

* Through from China.

with limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd Cabin passengers.

† To Marseilles only.

© These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£81	£73	£63
Return	131	144	103	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	88	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£52	£4
Return	£1	£1

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	25	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA", 16,643 tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March, due Bombay April 3rd.

The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 21,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.
Nov.		
30th	DUMANA	8,427
Dec.		
11th	DOMALA	8,435
1931		
Mar.		
26th	DUMANA	8,427
Apl.		
16th	DOMALA	8,432

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—

Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£50	£56
Return	£113	£105	£99

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Oct.		
18	Alipore	Straits, China and Japan.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan.
24th	Razmak	Colombo
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan.
1931.		
Jan.		
2	Naldera	Colombo and Australia.
16	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan
30	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
Feb.		
13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan
27	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.

*Cargo only

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £109.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Oct.		
15th	Bankura	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
17th	Varsova.	K'chi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
18th 9 a.m.	Chakla	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and G'Mandvi
20th 10 a.m.	Vita	Karachi via Porebunder Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha.
22nd	Karagola	East and South Africa via P'Bunder
24th	Ellora	Mombasa

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.-Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

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A SAFE— and Satisfying
A Perfect and Pleasing Tonic

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Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar).

Bombay Branch:—
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FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Hakone Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@21 Oct
*Malacca Maru ..	5374	18 Oct.	28 Oct.
Harima Maru@	10500	.. ..	4 Nov.
xTango Maru	6893	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Kamo Maru	8000	.. ..	@19Nov
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Katori Maru ..	10000	.. ..	@2 Dec
*Yamagata Maru ..	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
xIyo Maru.	5962	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	.. ..	@16Dec.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru ..	10500	29 Oct	15 Nov
Suwa Maru.	1100	13 Nov.	30 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	27 Nov.	14 Dec

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	30 Oct	6 Nov
Asama Maru ..	22000	20 Nov.	26 Nov.
Chichibu Maru ..	22000	11 Dec.	17 Dec.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

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BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Cloth
Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed ...	60,00,000
Capital Called-up ...	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,15,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARDOA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari. Mehsana, Surat. Bombay. Dabhoi, Petlad Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol. Dwarka, Kadi Karjan and Port Okha.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas. Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent). The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.). Sur Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ld., Baroda.
Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December. and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	111,000,000

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi	San Francisco
Changchun (Tokio)		
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Roi de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. YABUKI.
Manager.

DICK BARTHELMESS
IS COMING TO ENTERTAIN YOU DURING
DIVALI HOLIDAYS
KEEP YOUR DATES OPEN.

Amusements.

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
GIRL OVERBOARD.
featuring
MARY PHILBIN
The Story of a Waterfront Waif and a Convict.

EMPIRE
THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
DOES LAW MEAN JUSTICE?
SEE
THE CASE OF LENA SMITH
featuring
ESTHER RALSTON
A Woman is Accused of Love! She loved unwisely! And the Law demanded the penalty.
Also Showing
UNIVERSAL SERIAL
Tarzan The Tiger.

EMPRESS
THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Tremendous Struggle between Love and Passion.
UNDERTOW
featuring
MARY NOLAN.
The irresistible backlash of love which drags a woman into the arms of another man.

ROYAL
Opera House,
6-30 and 10 p.m.
A SCREEN MASTERPIECE
HOOR-E-ARAB
featuring
PATIENCE COOPER.
Have you ever crossed the threshold of that lovely region where bloody battle becomes a love-mad hero's delight. This realm of Romance has a fascination that none but cowards can resist. Come to see it carried to perfection.
MADAN THEATRES PRODUCTION

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
TO-NIGHT 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
RICHARD TALMADGE
IN
"THE POOR MILLIONAIRE"
NEXT SATURDAY
Greatest of All Thrill Shows!
TOM MIX & TONY
IN
"THE BIG DIAMOND ROBBERY."
First Time In India.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY
EXTRA MATINEE AT 4 P.M.
Reduced Prices.
TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Hedge Selling Orders From America.

MANCHESTER TONE IMPROVING.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Yesterday's weakness of Liverpool cotton market was mainly due to hedge selling orders from America as the New York and the Orleans cotton markets were closed. Prices opened at a decline of 1 point and soon improved on better Manchester reports. The improvement was lost eventually on hedge selling and prices declined particularly for near months which closed at a decline of 6 points while later months lost 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 5.62d. per lb. and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures and Egyptian cotton ring had a sympathetic weakness and prices closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points.

UNECONOMIC ADVENTURES IN U.S.A.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. in their report states that another attempt is under consideration in the New Orleans Conference to succour the farmers by artificially holding off the market the large visible supply of cotton. Such uneconomic adventures have failed in the past and much doubt is entertained in the new enterprise. It must be remembered that shortly Indian cotton will be moving fast and with the present political unrest in India, an outlet for exports will have to be found in competition with Americans. Similarly, this season there is a large crop and huge stocks in Egypt and prices are comparatively cheaper than American staples. Also, large increases in outside growths such as Chinese, Brazilian, Russian, Peruvian, and Mexican are estimated about 10 lac bales as against 52½ lac bales last season. We, therefore, believe, the real attempt to improve prices must come from larger consumption of cotton-goods other than any superficial devices or problematic reduction in next acreage.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

The demand has on the whole been quieter in Spot cotton. In the Futures section, the Bureau report was as expected and had practically no effect. There has been a certain amount of hedge-selling, but this has been invariably met with scale-down buying. The market has otherwise been featureless throughout the week. The Egyptian section has declined on bearish Egyptian crop estimate and the market has been unsettled. Reuter.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARNS REVIEW.

CLOTH: After a waiting attitude pending the publication of the Bureau report, buyers displayed more interest and a fair amount of small orders have been booked covering a wide range of cloths.

The general belief is that the position in India is quietly improving. The prospects in China are also tending to improve and there are indications that more goods are wanted. Elsewhere, however, the demand generally continues to be limited.

YARNS:—Actual orders only involved small weights. In the Egyptian section trading is still disappointing.—Reuter.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

'Improved tone Manchester but some hedge selling here."

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

9 A.M.: Basis Bureau crop we estimate world's total supply including carryover all growths this season 38,215,000 bales 500 lbs., against 35,936,000 last season; and 34,937,000 in 1928.

11-35 A.M.: Small market, scattered selling, lack of buying power.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool: May (expected) 5.83; Broach A.-M. (Expected) Rs. 196 equal to 4.14; Difference 144 points equal to Rs. 63.

New York:—May (Expected) 10.95 equal to 5.47; Broach A.-M. (Expected) Rs. 196 equal to 4.44; Difference 103 points equal to Rs. 45.

Liverpool-New York:
(At L'pool close and N. Y. due) Jan. 75, May 81 (American points)

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 13.

Scinde, Fully Good	3.65
Scinde, Fine	3.70
Scinde, Superfine	3.80
Bengal, Good	3.20
Bengal, Fully Good	3.45
Bengal, Fine	3.70
Oomra, Good	3.35
Oomra, Fully Good	3.65
Oomra, Fine	3.85
Broach, Fully Good	4.05
Broach, Fine	4.30
Broach, Superfine	4.50

COTTON MOVEMENT AT KARACHI.

Season 1929-30.

Messrs Karsandas Jimandas have compiled the following annual figures:—

SUPPLY.

Carryover 1st Sept., 1929.		160306
Arrivals to 31-8-1930.		1000063
of which,		
from Sind	63537	
Punjab	894387	
U. P.	34091	
Rajputana	7988	
Karachi Press.		5000
Total Supply.		1165306

DISTRIBUTION.

Shipment to 31-8-1930.		1090669
Carryover on 1-9-1930.		74637
of which		
	Un-sold.	Shippers' stock.
Sind Desi	1100	4100
Sind Amc.	100	288
Punj. etc. Desi.	13100	32906
Punj. Old Desi.	250	—
Punj. Amc.	9700	11227
Punj. Amc. Sawjin	600	—
Punj. Amc. Old	600	46
Yellow	550	991
	26///	48837
Total		1165306

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS.

(East Ind'a Cotton Asso. Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept., to 9th Oct.	78,467
Same time last season	74,710

Exports from 1st Sept., to 9th Oct.

	1930.	1929.
United Kingdom	2,382	4,700
Continent	60,740	73,559
China	47,765	6,280
Japan	1,24,957	72,224
Coast Ports	2,002	1,252
U. S. A.	75	4,200
Total	2,37,921	1,64,215

Total exports by rail 1st Sept. to 9th Oct. 1930.	12,364
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 9th Oct. 1930	62,361
Same period last year.	88,890
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 9th Oct. 1930.	4,93,801
Same time last year.	6,85,563

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 13. Opening	Closing
October	5.50	5.45—.06
November		5.52—.07
December		5.54—.05
January	5.67	5.65—.04
February		5.70—.04
March	5.80	5.78—.03
April		5.84—.03
May	5.90	5.88—.03
June		5.91—.03
July	6.00	5.97—.03
August		6.00—.03
September		6.03—.03
October		6.07—.03
Middling Spot		5.52—.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Oct. 13.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East India Cotton	Nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 13.

December	8.54—.03
December	8.45—.03
January	8.55—.03
March	8.74—.02
May	8.91—.04
July	9.03—.02
Sakellaridis. F.G.F. Spot	9.50—.05

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Oct. 13.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£17-1/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£103
National Bank of India	£30-1/2
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£91-5/8
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	£79-1/4
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.	£102-3/8
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	£46
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loans	£55-1/4
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£34-1/4
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£37-1/4
Consols 2½ p.c.	£56-5/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£104-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£96

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IS COMING TO ENTERTAIN YOU DURING
DIVALI HOLIDAYS
KEEP YOUR DATES OPEN.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1930.

RANPUR ENQUIRY CASE JUDGMENT.

—:o:—

High Court Sets Aside Convictions Of All The 13 Persons.

Judgment was delivered by the Chief Justice Mr. Beaumont and Mr. Justice Barlee in the application of public citizens' Committee of Ahmedabad and the two references by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad in the Ranpur Enquiry Ban cases. The Sessions Judge had expressed the opinion that the convictions were illegal.

With regard to the 5 members of the first Committee that was arrested at Ranpur, their Lordships held that the District Magistrate's order served on them was a perfectly legal order. But their trial was vitiated by the omission of the District Magistrate to file the complaint regarding the breach of his order, as required by Section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Their Lordships held that Section 11 of Ordinance 5 of 1930, though making the offence cognisable by the police, did not dispense with the requirements of Section 195 regarding the filing of the complaint. Their Lordships therefore held that the trial was vitiated and quashed the convictions and sentences

THE OTHER MEMBERS.

As regards the three other persons who were arrested with the first Committee at Ranpur, and the 5 members of the second Committee arrested at Ahmedabad, their Lordships held that the order served on these 8 persons was invalid on the ground that in so far as it was addressed to the public at large, it was too vague, and it was not specifically addressed to these arrested persons. The order being thus invalid, its breach was not an offence. The convictions and sentences on these 8 persons were, therefore, set aside.

As regards the general order issued by the District Magistrate, their Lordships held that it was a valid one, as the District Magistrate had sufficiently stated the material facts necessary under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Their Lordships further observed that the District Magistrate was the sole judge of the existence of the emergency, and the High Court in revision would not interfere with the discretion of the District Magistrate who was in a better position to form an opinion on this point.

In the result, their Lordships set aside the convictions of all the 13 persons.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. H. V. Divatia and Mr. P. A. Dhruva appeared for the accused in the first case.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati and Mr. B. G. Thakore appeared for the accused in the second case.

The Advocate-General with the Government Pleader, Mr. Shingne, appeared for the Crown.

NO CONFIDENCE IN R. T. CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

London Meeting Repudiates Delegation.

DE 'VALERA'S MESSAGE TO INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

A public meeting at Essex Hall under the auspices of the London branch of the Congress attended by about 150 Indians and a contingent of British Communists, passed a unanimous resolution expressing its support of independence for India and severance from the British Empire and determining to bring every pressure upon the Government to withdraw "the armies of occupation". A further resolution declared that world peace, disarmament and economic reconstruction are only achievable by the united struggle of peasants and workers for the independence of India and other conquered countries. The Communist speakers complained that the Congress had not emphasised the position of the proletariat, on which point there was a wordy squabble between them and the defenders of the Congress.

The meeting also contemptuously rejected the Round Table Conference and repudiated those participating in it as betrayers of the national cause. The speakers included Dr. Vakil, Chairman, the Reverend Conrad Noel, a Church of England clergyman, Mr. Saklatvala, Mr. Reginald Bridgeman and others, all making violent revolutionary speeches.

COMMUNISTIC METHODS NO GOOD.

It was left to Mrs. Bhattacharji to remind the meeting that the Congress campaign was based on non-violence and India would follow its own methods for achieving freedom rather than those of Communists and other well-meaning sympathisers.

MR. DE VALERA'S MESSAGE.

Mr. De Valera wrote that he had no sympathy with the pretence that the Indians at the Conference, carefully handpicked by the British Government had any claim to speak for India. No one in Ireland would be deceived by these Imperialist tactics. The experiences of Irish Republicans during the Black and Tan regime enabled them to understand how great were the present sufferings of the Indian people. Such sufferings were a guarantee that liberty would ultimately be won.—"Hindu" Special Cable.

MR. DADUBHAI DESAI JAILED.

—:o:—

KAIRA "DICTATOR" AND EX-M. L. C. GETS 5 MONTHS R. I.

TAKEN TO SABARMATI JAIL

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 14.

Mr. Dadubhai Desai, formerly a member of the Bombay Legislative Council and the "Dictator", Kaira District, was arrested yesterday at his residence in Nadiad and taken to Mahudha, where he was tried and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 500, or, in default, to undergo further rigorous imprisonment for one month and a half. He was placed in the 'A' Class.

Mr. Dadubhai Desai has been brought to Sabarmati Jail.—A. P.

HON. MAGISTRATE'S HOUSE RAIDED.

—:o:—

Arrests In Ichtpura Post Office Dacoity Case.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

Dacca.—A large number of houses including that of Sjt. Debendra Nath De, Pleader and Honorary Magistrate of Munshiganj, was raided early yesterday morning. Seven arrests were made including a school teacher and 4 students in connection, it is alleged with the dacoity in the Ichapura Post Office. The arrested men were placed before the subdivisional officer at Munshiganj, and were remanded. Chittaranjan Sarkar the officer in charge of Lohajang Congress Camp was sentenced to 3 months' R. I. under Section 157 I. P. C.

Chinsurah.—The Hooghly Vidyamandir where the District Congress Committee is located was searched yesterday and certain papers were taken away. Durgadas Chatterjee, Asstt. Secretary of Congress Committee has been arrested on a charge of inciting constables to resign their posts.

Silchar.—Sjt. Kandarpa Lal Chowdhury, officer in charge of the local Congress, was sentenced by the Deputy Commissioner to one year's R. I. on a charge of publishing Congress Bulletin.

RANPUR CHAVNI OCCUPIED BY POLICE.

Volunteers Followed By Police.

(From A Correspondent.)

RANPUR, Oct. 13.

All day long yesterday, the police was busy in following the volunteers of the now illegal Ranpur Chhavni. It will be remembered that Ranpur Satyagraha was declared an illegal association on the 11th instant. Without informing anybody or without even any formality, the police swooped upon the Chhavni premises and after arresting all volunteers found within attached everything including the Modh Mahajan Dharamshala, where the Chhavni was located. After these wholesale arrests all the volunteers were released late at night except three. These released volunteers were then followed by the police and driven from any place they took a temporary shelter in. These volunteers were repeatedly persuaded to move out of the town but they refused to go out of the town. The police game of harrying them out of every shelter created a great stir in the city.

Sardar Pandyji's house was searched yesterday after keeping his wife out of it for two days and most of the moveable articles were removed.

17 PATELS RESIGN IN KARWAR.

—:o:—

Collector's Durbar Picketed.

SEVERAL ARRESTS AND WARRANTS SERVED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Oct. 12.

Another warrant under section 188 I.P.C. has been served on Dr. Venkatrao Huilgol of Gadag now undergoing 5 weeks' S.I. in the Belgaum Central Prison. It will be remembered that Dr. Huilgol was sentenced to the present term of imprisonment for two speeches which he delivered in defiance of the notice served upon him under section 144 as his speeches were considered dangerous to public peace. Dr. Huilgol delivered 4 speeches in all in defiance of the order and the present warrant is in connection with the other two speeches that he delivered.

Seventeen Patels of the Yalapur Taluk in Karwar district have tendered resignation of their posts and more of them are expected to follow suit. Forest Satyagraha has spread to almost every village in the Karwar district.

Warrants have been served upon 10 shepherds of Munoli of the Belgaum district for refusing to pay grazing fees. Old men of 70 are also included in the list. Their trial has been fixed for the 25th instant in the Second Class Magistrate's Court at Bailhongal.

QUIT WITHIN 24 HOURS.

Dr. N. B. Kabbur M.B.B.S., Mr. Varkhedi, and five volunteers working in Sirsi Taluk of the Karwar district in connection with the Forest Satyagraha have been served with notices under the district Police Act to quit the area within 24 hours. Three of them including Mr. Varkhedi have already been arrested. Dr. Kabbur is a well-known medical practitioner of Dharwar who has closed down his dispensary to join the Satyagraha movement.

The Collector of Dharwar held a Durbar at Shiggaun on the 11th instant. In order to ensure its success, officers, it is understood toured round the talukas persuading the people to join the Durbar. The Congress volunteers picketed the function and when it was found that the invitees did not turn up, all were let in. Men from Govt. Offices were seen asking people to get in. The picketting went on peacefully, hundreds of black flags fluttering all round. There were three monster meetings outside the place of the Durbar. Mr. S. K. Hosmani, Mrs. Krishnabai Panjikar and Mr. Karmarkar addressed the meetings. It was remarkable that though the Durbar was held in an out-of-way place, the picketing was efficient and a number of ladies joined. In the course of his address the Collector is reported to have said that the Civil Disobedience movement was unnecessary and futile and that Mahatmaji's demands were impraiticable of fulfilment.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

PROTEST MEETING AT HUBLI.

—:o:—

Satyagraha Literature Confiscated.

(From A Correspondent.)

HUBLI, October 13.

Yesterday citizens of Hubli took out a procession with black flags as a protest and held a meeting condemning the attitude of the Government in not giving proper defence facilities to the Lahore "Conspiracy" accused.

On the 6th instant the Amminalli the police searched the volunteers enroute to Honnavar and confiscated leaflets and satyagraha literature.

North Kanara Sub-divisional Magistrate issued an order under section 46 of Police Act against Dr. Kabbur. Sjt. Venkatasubbiah who was arrested at Siddapur on September 3 under section 506, etc., is still under detention.

Kalyan Convictions.

(From A Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Oct. 14.

Sjts. V. S. Godbole (Captain of the Tarun Bharat Dal) and Khanderao Sule (a prominent member of the Kalyan Taluka Congress Committee) were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or, in default, two months' simple imprisonment, under Section 65, Police Act, for defiance of the District Magistrate's order. Both have been sent to Thana Jail.

The Kalyan Taluka Congress Committee is launching intensive village propaganda for the constructive work.

Appeals Rejected.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

The High Court rejected the appeal for bail on behalf of Sjt. Ramchandra De who was arrested in connection with an assault upon Sjt. J. N. Talukdar, I.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Patuakhali, Barisal. Sjt. De is a Muktear, who has been suspended by the High Court.

On behalf of the Crown it was submitted that according to the District authorities Sjt. De was one of the leaders of the Congress "Terrorist" movement in Patuakhali. People have been overawed by the "terrorists" and if Sjt. De were released, it would be impossible to get truthful witnesses and police investigation would be hampered.

The Court also rejected the appeal of Sjt. Narendra Nath Chatterjee, Secretary of the Katwa Congress Committee, in Burdwan District, who had been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of instigating the public not to pay the Union Board tax.

The application of Nritvalal Pal, who had been sentenced by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate to six months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of harbouring certain men to become members of unlawful assembly, was similarly rejected.

Kanan Bihari Goswami and Jiban Goswami have been arrested as suspects in connection with the murder of the officer in charge of Daspur Thana in Midnapore District. They were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate who remanded them until October 20.

Police Officers' On Trial: Released On Bail.

—:o:—

DHUBRI, Oct. 13.

Mr. M. N. Ghosh, Superintendent of Police, Goalpara, and two other police officers who are being prosecuted under various sections of the Indian Penal Code, have been released on bail of Rs. 250 each, by the Additional District Magistrate, Goalpara. The hearing has been fixed for 27th October.

Mr. Ghosh and others are not charged under Section 307, I. P. C., (attempt to murder), as was previously erroneously reported.—A. P.

PROTEST AGAINST ALLEGED POLICE EXCESS.

—:o:—

Nagpur Citizens Observe One Minute's Silence In Protest.

(Delayed in Transmission.)

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 10.

Nagpur observed a complete and spontaneous hartal protesting against the alleged attack on two farmers named Janya and Timya of Korhadi, a village near Gondia. A punitive policeman is alleged to have caused injuries with a spear, the people however remained quite peaceful. 5,000 men, women and children participated in the procession, started from the Congress House at 5 p.m. and terminated at the Patwardhan Ground into a huge meeting, Mrs. Anusuyabai Kale, President, War Council, and several other speakers addressed the meeting. Mr. Dastane of Bhusawal being among the prominent speakers.

The news of the Lahore Conspiracy case decision having came late, separate resolutions were passed. The Congress non-violence creed was explained and emphasised. In the morning the next day 10.00 men, women and children assembled in the Chitnis Park at Nagpur and observed silence for one minute and made a prayer for the villagers souls to get their right place in heaven.

LADIES TO THE FORE AT HOSPET.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

HOSPET, Oct. 12.

There was great sensation in the town last evening when the head constable attached to the local police station stopped a Prabhat Feri procession of Devanganas lead by two young boys. The policeman took exception to the song "Nairakhna" (should not keep this Government) and arrested the boy Ramachandra who was singing it. But the strain was taken up by another boy Hanumantha and the constable getting enraged at the new offender marched him to the police lockup leaving Ramachandra free.

The incident attracted a huge crowd to the maidan opposite the police station and a protest meeting was immediately held when Srimati Sandur Kamalamma repeated the refrain "Nairakhna" amidst deafening cheers from the audience. The authorities released the boy who was garlanded, taken in procession and received with "arti" by his parents.

As a result this morning's prabhat feri was a grand success many ladies, leading lawyers and merchants forming the procession which was lead by ladies singing national songs.

A meeting of the citizens is being called for this afternoon when a Taluka Congress Committee will be formed, Mr. B. V. Seshagiri Rao, deputed for this work by the District Congress Committee, Bellary, is on the spot.

Bellary Congress Worker Jailed.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELLARY, October 13.

Sjt. Kallur Subbarao, Secretary, District Congress Committee, Anantapur was arrested this noon under the security section 108 and produced before the District Magistrate. He was convicted to one year's simple imprisonment and removed to local Central Jail.

VILE PARLE SENTENCES. CONDEMNED.

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Thana, Oct. 12.

To protest against the attachment of the Vile-Parle camp and the sentences that were passed on the volunteers, a procession was taken out this morning through the city and subsequently a meeting was held in front of the Jail, where Mr. K. R. Godbole, a local pleader delivered a speech.

IMPROVING INTER-IMPERIAL TRADE.

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Heads Of Delegations Confer.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Rugby.—The heads of delegations to the Imperial Conference to-day continued to exchange suggestions for improving inter-imperial trade. The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. William Graham, opened the proceedings with a sketch of the various suggestions which had not been examined at the plenary session, last Wednesday. He referred to the proposals for bulk purchase and import boards and to the treaties existing between the United Kingdom and certain foreign Powers, under which special credits are given. The last mentioned suggestion will be considered in more detail when the heads of the delegations meet to-morrow.

Meanwhile, the specific proposals made by the Dominions, particularly that advanced by the Canadian Premier Mr. Bennett, are under consideration by the appropriate departments of the United Kingdom Government and their effect on trade and trading arrangements is being examined. Until the departments report, no Government statement will be made in reply to Mr. Bennett's proposal. The United Kingdom Government have, however, intimated to the Dominion Premiers that they accept the principle and the continuance of the principle, that where British tariffs exist, preferences to the Dominions will be continued.

Mr. Bennett at to-day's meeting cleared up a misunderstanding when he explained that his offer was to increase by ten percent the existing preference granted to the United Kingdom by Canada and not to add a flat ten percent to the present preferences.—B. O. W.

A Hampanhalli (Bellary District) correspondent writes:—"Tekur Subrahmanyam, Bellary District Congress Secretary, is doing well in Vellore Jail. He is very cheerful, and is keeping good health, being placed in 'A' Class. Lately he was interviewed by his brother in jail.

People's Education And Health Ignored.

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CAUSES OF INDIAN UNREST.

Mr. Shiva Rao On Danger Of Delay.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Mr. B. Shiva Rao, lecturing before the Marwayd Settlement, London, declared that India was dissatisfied with British rule because so little was done for education and the health of people compared with the excessive expenditure on defence purposes. The independence movement was the sign of the people's despair, and it would grow with delay in the solution of the problem.—Reuter.

HILL LANDS AT RANGOON

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After 8 Days' Flying From Lympne.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Rugby.—After flying all night from Allahabad, Flight-Lieutenant Hill of the Royal Air Force landed at Akyab at 8/45 this morning on his attempted twelve days' flight to Australia. He left an hour later, intending to fly to Bangkok but early this afternoon he landed at Rangoon, having decided that the journey could not be accomplished before dusk. He announced his intention of continuing the journey at midnight, when a full moon will favour the airman. Hill left Lympne on October 5th: his intention being to visit his parents in Queensland during his leave from service. Bert Hinkler, who holds the record for the England-Australia flight, had reached Rangoon after 11 days flying.—B. O. W.

RECORD FOR A LIGHT AEROPLANE

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S. A. Airman Beats Record Of Duchess.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Cape Town.—The South African airman Caspareuthus who left Croydon on October 5 has arrived here beating the Duchess of Bedford's record flight of nine and a half days. It is claimed that Caspareuthuses performance is the world's record for a light aeroplane.—Reuter.

Poona.—Mr. C. Hobbs, European Assistant in an Electric Company at Delhi committed suicide on Saturday night at the National Hotel Poona, after, it is believed, losing heavily at the races. He informed police before his death that he was heavily involved financially.

SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI ARRESTED.

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Daughter Of Lala Lajpat Rai.

LAHORE, Oct. 14.

Shrimati Parvati Devi, daughter of Lala Lajpat Rai was arrested this morning under Section 124-A.—A. P.

CHINESE PIRATES CAPTURE 30 PASSENGERS.

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And Carry Away 9,000 Dollars.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Hong Kong.—Pirates who were passengers on board "Sunnamhoi" on West River suddenly held up officers while their confederates fired on ship from shore. Two of ships guards were killed and four were taken prisoners. Thirty passengers were carried off as well as loot valued at nine thousand dollars.—Reuter.

CHINESE CIVIL WAR.

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150,000 Combined Casualties.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Nanking.—Chiang-Kai-Shek states that in the recent revolt in which 400,000 Kuominchin troops and 200,000 Shansi troops participated the combined casualties totalled 150,000, while the Nationalists opposing them lost 35,000 killed and 60,000 wounded —Reuter.

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COLLECTION OF LASHKAR CONTEMPLATED BY AFRIDIS.

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

Afridi emissaries are still making efforts to enlist sympathy of upper Mohmands. It seems possible that an Afridi Jirga of some kind may come to Jamrud today or to-morrow but it is unlikely that it will be really representative.

The hostiles are insistent that the Maliks and elders should have no authority to take any action on behalf of the tribe without the previous consent of hostile party and it is very doubtful whether Maliks and elders will agree to come to Jamrud on these terms. plating the collection of a Lashkar to occupy the cave on the western end of Khajuri Plains.

Persian Art Treasurers.

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RUGBY, Oct. 12.

A section of Persian art treasures which are to be displayed at the International Exhibition of Persian art at the Royal Academy in January arrived in London docks yesterday. The treasures include Crown jewels of the Shah of Persia, jewel-studded weapons and ornaments, set of silver vessels said to have been owned by Abbasid Caliph Haroun Rashid of Baghdad who figures in Arabian Nights and number of gold and silver women carpets. Remainder of the exhibits will reach London within the next five weeks in two parts and authorities will thus have ample time to display them to the best advantage for the winter exhibition.—B. O. W.

THANA SWADESHI BAZAR.

Thana, Oct. 12.

Yesterday evening, under the auspices of the Thana Nagar Prabhat Pheri Sangh, the opening ceremony of the Swadeshi Bazaar was performed by Mr. Meher Ali of Bombay. He was given a rousing reception and was taken in a procession from the Railway Station to the Divecha Hall where the Bazaar is being held.

There are fifty stalls erected in the compound of the Divecha Hall where home-made goods of various sorts are being exhibited.

Mr. Meher Ali in his brief speech laid emphasis on fact that Muhammadans are in full sympathy with the present movement and it is not true that Muhammadans are standing aloof from the movement. He further said that such bazaars should be held very often and at every place, because they give the public an idea as to what sorts of articles are manufactured in India.

GUJARAT MILL STRIKE.

AHMEDABAD Oct. 13.

Operatives of the Gujarat Ginning Mill have gone on strike They attended the mill to-day but sat with folded hands near the machines. They allege that the rates of wages have been cut.

Operatives of Ramkrishna Mill have also gone on strike on question of wages.—A. P.

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